
ALBERTA

DEPT. OF
EDUCATION

ANNUAL
REPORT

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FORTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

1951

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



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Edmonton, January 15, 1952

TO HIS HONOUR,

JOHN JAMES BOWLEN,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Alberta.

SIR:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the school year 1950-51.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

IVAN CASEY,

Minister of Education.

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The Honourable Ivan Casey,
Minister of Education,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Presented herewith is the report of the Department of Education for the year ended June 30, 1951. It consists largely of the reports of various departmental branches. The financial statistics cover the calendar year 1950.

Staff

Two staff members retired during the year: Superintendents of Schools J. J. LeBlanc and Owen Williams. Mr. LeBlanc was long the dean of the staff, having joined it in 1912. Mr. Williams became an inspector of schools in 1924. Both men gave vigorous and energetic leadership in the various areas they served.

Developments

1. University Matriculation

During the year under review a joint committee of the University of Alberta and the Department of Education completed the first stage of its work dealing with the articulation of high school and university courses. Briefly, the agreement reached was one providing for some reduction in specific prerequisite courses but raising the degree of proficiency demanded. Details will be found in the report of the Curriculum Branch. This co-operative effort between the two bodies is highly significant. It no doubt provided in part stimulation of study on a nation-wide basis sponsored jointly by the Canadian Education Association and the National Council of Canadian Universities.

2. Narcotic Education

Decision was made during the year to appoint an assistant to the Supervisor of Guidance who would devote considerable time to the study and development of a program designed to counteract the evil effects associated with narcotic drugs and alcohol. Next year's report will probably indicate the nature of any action decided upon.

3. Grade XII Summer School

There were initiated during the year arrangements for the conducting of a summer school at Red Deer, where residential accommodation is available, to enable students to complete matriculation when short one or two Grade XII subjects. Intensive instruction prepared them for writing the August supplemental examinations. The course proved popular and successful, and will be continued.

4. Special Teachers

Following extensive discussions in the Board of Teacher Education and Certification, provision was made for the greater recognition of training taken in special fields, especially in music,

towards certification, in the hope of providing a larger number of persons skilled in their fields in the schools. A substantial quantity of professional training is also demanded.

5. Historical Survey

During the year a campaign was carried on to obtain, for inclusion in school district files, information about the origin and names of the districts. Much material was collected which should have historical and research interest in years to come.

6. Teacher Supply

For the year under review it may be reported that there was an improvement in the teacher supply situation and it appeared that the schools might look forward to being fully supplied with certificated teachers. Regrettably, the fall of 1951 revealed an increased shortage due, in part, to the buoyant employment situation which produces within the teaching profession, as among all lines of endeavor, a shortage of personnel.

7. Centralization of Schools

Stimulated by teacher shortage, improved roads and the demands of communities for this type of service, one-room schools continued to be closed and their children taken to central schools. Despite occasional criticisms, the evidence appears strong that this sort of school service is in high regard. Divisional boards are in the main under pressure to extend it. The Department does not actively promote centralization, regarding it as a local question. It strongly encourages full discussion at the community level before action is taken.

Most of the matters referred to above are more fully covered in branch reports.

Respectfully submitted

W. H. SWIFT,
Deputy Minister.

Report of The Chief Superintendent of Schools

(W. E. Frame)

It is interesting to note that this year the total school enrolment in Alberta exceeds the former all-time high of 172,040 reached in 1934. Considerable speculating has taken place as to the cause of the decline in pupil population that started in 1935 and continued until 1944. General opinion attributes it to the depression during the first six years and to the high school students leaving their studies to enter the services during the war.

Indications are that the growth of the last seven years will continue indefinitely at varying rates.

If we are only now surpassing our 1934 enrolment why all the feverish building of schools that has taken place during the past five years? First of all, unless a school building is made of very substantial material its natural lifetime is from forty to fifty years, so many of our early schools, having reached that age, had to be replaced. The shifting of population from rural areas to urban centres is the greatest cause of classroom shortage. Centralization of school service, in which country pupils are daily transported in buses to graded town and village schools was only made possible by abandoning rural schools and providing additional accommodation in the centralization.

All this migrating to urban centres and centralization of rural school service has resulted in the closing of approximately thirteen hundred one-room schools that were operating in 1934.

The "make do" measures of the war period and that immediately following it has necessitated the recent replacement of a number of text books that have become obsolete or are no longer obtainable. Parents and teachers who are uninformed with respect to the true situation are complaining bitterly about what they regard as whimsical and unnecessary changes.

The same applies to curriculum changes which, having been long delayed on account of general unsettled conditions of the war and post-war period are now imperative. Interest in, and in some cases unwarranted criticism of these changes are quite general.

THE SUPERVISORY STAFF

The changes of staff occurring during the period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, were as follows:

Retirements:

Mr. J. J. LeBlanc, Clover Bar School Division No. 13.

Mr. Owen Williams, Lethbridge School Division No. 7.

Resignations:

Mr. Robert Warren, of the high school inspection staff, on his appointment to the position of Superintendent of Schools, Calgary.

Dr. A. F. Deverell, of Rocky Mountain School Division No. 15, on his appointment to the staff of the University of Saskatchewan.

Mr. J. D. Aikenhead, Stettler School Division No. 26, on his appointment to the Calgary branch of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta.

Appointments:

Mr. H. A. Pike to Edson Division No. 12 and Coal Branch No. 58.

Mr. Findlay Barnes to Rocky Mountain School Division on his return from a three-year period of educational work in Ethiopia.

Changes of Position:

Mr. T. K. Creighton from Lac Ste. Anne School Division No. 11, to Stettler No. 26.

Mr. E. C. Miller, Vermilion School Division No. 25, to Lethbridge No. 7.

Dr. J. C. Jonason from the position of Liaison Superintendent to Superintendent of Clover Bar School Division No. 13.

Mr. S. D. Simonson, Wainwright School Division No. 32, to Vermilion No. 25.

Mr. H. B. Wilson, of Edson School Division No. 12 and Coal Branch No. 58, to the County of Vulcan No. 2.

Steps are being taken to insure availability of text books and to avoid confusion with respect to new courses of study at the beginning of the school year. In future, announcements will be made early, superintendents and school principals will be briefed concerning curriculum changes and, to avoid any possibility of new text books not being available, they will not be authorized until they are actually on hand.

Free reader service is being extended to include the provision of pre-primers, and second level readers for the elementary grades. To make the system more elastic boards will be credited with a grant on a per-pupil basis and will use it to purchase their readers as and when they are needed.

The supervisory staff has grown to such an extent that the members can be visited only at rare intervals. To overcome this difficulty, zone meetings have been held at two centres with good results. Superintendents in adjacent areas appear to have similar problems and much benefit is derived from discussing them with each other and the Chief Superintendent.

Another innovation is the practice on the part of school boards of sending recently engaged, inexperienced teachers out to schools under superior and experienced teachers during May and June. Superintendents who have experimented with this procedure are convinced that it is decidedly beneficial.

During the school year all elementary, intermediate, and high school rooms, with the exception of those in the four largest cities were visited. In accordance with a three-year cycle the junior and senior high school rooms in Edmonton were also inspected.

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INSPECTORS OF ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS
AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOL DIVISIONS

	ROOMS			
	Elementary & Intermediate	Non- School	High	Total
	Div.	Div.		
F. Barnes, B.Sc., B.Ed., Rocky Mountain No. 15	87	7	9	103
L. A. Broughton, B.A., B.Ed., High Prairie No. 48	56	27	14	97
J. W. Chalmers, M.A., Ed.D., Killam No. 22	55	10	18	83
T. K. Creighton, M.A., Stettler No. 26	56	30	14	100
X. P. Crispo, M.A., Olds No. 31	102	9	15	126
W. R. Dean, B.A., B.Ed., Fairview No. 50	43	3	8	54
S. A. Earl, B.Sc., Taber No. 6	67	-	23	90
M. O. Edwardh, M.Ed., Foremost No. 3	56	5	15	76
E. M. Erickson, B.A., B.Ed., Holden No. 17	83	-	13	96
F. B. Facey, M.A., Athabasca No. 42	71	2	7	80
I. Goresky, M.A., M.Ed., Thorhild No. 57	61	-	13	74
L. G. Hall, B.A., B.Ed., Lac la Biche No. 51	58	14	7	79
J. R. S. Hambly, B.Sc., M.Ed., East Smoky No. 54 and County of Grande Prairie No. 1	94	31	17	142
F. Hannochko, B.A., B.Ed., Two Hills No. 21	73	-	15	88
G. K. Haverstock, B.A., Castor No. 27	48	5	8	61
W. G. Hay, M.A., Berry Creek No. 1 and Sullivan Lake No. 9	43	12	8	63
E. W. Hinman, M.A., St. Mary's River No. 2	79	24	40	143
G. F. Hollinshead, B.Sc., B.Ed., Stony Plain No. 23	81	39	13	133
M. Holman, B.Ed., Acadia No. 8	36	-	7	43
S. W. Hooper, B.Sc., M.A., Peace River No. 10 and Fort Vermilion No. 52	73	8	9	90
J. C. Jonason, M.A., Ed.D., Clover Bar No. 13 (Liaison Superintendent)				
W. S. Korek, B.Sc., B.Ed., Macleod No. 28	38	14	22	74
H. A. Kostash, B.A., B.Ed., Smoky Lake No. 39	61	3	13	77
L. W. Kunelius, B.Sc., M.A., Westlock No. 37	61	7	8	76
G. H. Lambert, B.A., B.Ed., Neutral Hills No. 16	30	-	5	35
O. P. Larson, B.Sc., B.Ed., Bow Valley No. 43 and E. I. D. No. 44	72	16	20	108
C. M. Lavery, B.A., B.Ed., Foothills No. 38 and County of Vulcan No. 2	30	41	22	93
J. J. LeBlanc, B.A., Clover Bar No. 13	109	5	12	126
S. A. Lindstedt, B.Sc., Superintendent at Large				
R. V. McCullough, A.B., Lacombe No. 56	63	11	18	92
E. G. McDonald, B.A., B.Ed., Provost No. 33	40	5	10	55
J. A. McKay, B.Sc., M.A., Pincher Creek No. 29	40	43	19	102
Munroe MacLeod, M.A., Wheatland No. 40	63	2	16	81
C. G. Merkley, B.Sc., East Smoky No. 54 and County of Grande Prairie No. 1 (Associate Superintendent)				
E. C. Miller, B.A., Vermilion No. 25	97	2	15	104
H. A. Pike, B.Ed., Edson No. 12 and Coal Branch No. 58 (Associate Superintendent)				
N. M. Purvis, B.Sc., Lamont No. 18	94	3	15	112
Cyril Pyrch, B.A., B.Ed., Strawberry No. 49	60	-	7	67
R. Racette, B.A., St. Paul No. 45	79	18	14	111
C. H. Robinson, M.A., M.Ed., Camrose No. 20	78	20	30	128
H. R. Ross, B.Sc., B.Ed., Ponoka No. 34	78	-	7	85
A. L. Schrag, B.Sc., B.Ed., Spirit River No. 47	54	4	7	65
R. J. Scott, B.A., Sturgeon No. 24	67	23	15	105
J. I. Shepp, M.A., B.Ed., Lac Ste. Anne No. 11	66	-	6	72
S. D. Simonson, B.Sc., B.Ed., Wainwright No. 32	55	5	14	74
E. C. Stehelin, B.A., B.Ed., Barrhead No. 59	67	-	6	73
J. L. Sylvestre, B.Sc., Bonnyville No. 46	75	15	16	106
L. A. Thurber, B.Sc., Red Deer No. 35	64	53	39	156
L. A. Walker, B.A., B.Paed., Medicine Hat No. 4	62	76	28	166
J. F. Watkin, M.A., M.Ed., Drumheller No. 30 and Red Deer Valley No. 55	79	20	23	122
E. W. White, B.A., Vegreville No. 19	65	6	15	86
Owen Williams, B.A., Lethbridge No. 7	101	2	35	138
G. L. Wilson, B.Sc., Calgary No. 41	72	60	14	146
H. B. Wilson, B.Sc., B.Ed., Edson No. 12 and Coal Branch No. 58	84	4	8	96
L. B. Yule, B.A., Wetaskiwin No. 36	53	21	9	82
	3,379	705	760	4,834



INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS

T. C. Byrne, M.A., B.Ed.
C. B. Johnson, B.Sc., M.A.
G. L. Mowat, B.Sc., M.A.
A. W. Reeves, M.A., Ed.D.
H. C. Sweet, B.A., B.Ed.

SPECIAL SUPERVISORS

R. E. Byron, B.Sc., B.Ed., M.A.—Industrial Arts.
A. Berneice MacFarlane, B.Ed.—Home Economics.

The following tables are compiled from statistics supplied by the superintendents. It should be kept in mind that the major cities are not included, since they do not come under the jurisdiction of any particular superintendent. The figures are as at June 30, 1951.

DISTRICTS

	<u>In Divisions</u>	<u>Not in Divisions</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of districts	3,665	127	3,792
Number of districts in which local school was operated ...	1,979	126	2,105

CLASSROOMS

Number of operating rooms			
(a) under teachers	3,430	661	4,091
(b) under supervisors	59	5	64

SCHOOLS

Centralized schools in operation			
(a) Two-room schools	93	12	105
(b) Three-room schools	62	9	71
(c) Four-room schools	66	11	77
(d) More than four rooms	174	36	210

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

	<u>In Divisions</u>	<u>Not in Divi- sions but in Inspectorates</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of rooms not visited during the year	119	74	193
Number of operating rooms on which a full report was not issued	556	109	665
Number of rooms visited in a supervisory capacity during the year			
(a) Once	1,128	370	1,498
(b) Twice	1,280	83	1,363
(c) Three times	576	22	598
(d) Four times or more	305	5	310
Number of visits of half-day duration			5,221
Number of visits of less than half-day duration			2,296
Number of complete reports submitted			3,454
Number of memo reports to teachers			1,574
Number of visits without reports			2,489

Private schools and Indian schools

	<u>Private</u>	<u>Indian</u>
Number of schools in inspectorates	38	38
Number of rooms operated	58	82
Number of reports issued	68	68
Number of rooms not visited	3	15

Instruction in grades above the eighth

Number of one-room schools offering instruction in Grade IX	493
Number of one-room schools offering instruction in Grade X	3
Number of one-room schools offering instruction in Grade XI	—
Number of one-room schools offering instruction in grades above Grade VIII	496

SUMMARY OF WORK

Number of days spent in work of supervision:

	<u>Total Days</u>	<u>Average</u>
(a) Schools in divisions	3,236.75	58.85
(b) Schools in inspectorates but not in divisions	404.75	7.359
(c) Schools not in inspectorates	144.50	2.63
(d) Indian schools	39.50	.72
(e) Private schools	38.00	.69
Total	3,863.50	70.24

Number of days spent in

Investigation or administrative work

(a) In divisions	2,911.00	52.92
(b) In school districts not in divisions	286.25	5.20

Total 3,197.25 58.13

Performance of duties as Official Trustee	254.00	4.62
Attendance work	189.75	3.45
Examination work for Department	48.00	.87
Other special work for Department	589.50	10.71
Reports, correspondence, office duties	4,297.00	78.12
Attending meetings of divisional boards	854.75	15.55
Attendance at conventions, school fairs, subdivisional meetings, field days, etc.	1,057.50	19.22
Total	7,364.50	133.90

Grand Total 14,425.25 262.27

TABLE OF MILEAGE

<u>Miles travelled</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Average</u>
Rail	36,973.00	672.23
Bus	15,748.00	286.32
	52,721.00	958.56
Road—(a) Own car	452,253.00	8,222.78
(b) Other conveyance	7,371.00	134.01
(c) Car mileage not charged to Department	45,039.00	818.89
Total	504,663.00	9,175.69
Grand Total	557,384.00	10,134.25

SURVEY OF EDUCATIONAL CONDITIONS AND PROGRESS AS
INDICATED BY REPORTS OF DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENTS

(Consolidated by J. F. Watkin)

A—GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The dominating feature in the economic picture of Alberta during the past school year was the sharp decline in farm income over practically all sections of the grain growing area. An extremely dry spring followed by heavy summer rains produced a late and ragged crop, much of which was lost through drought, hail, or killing frosts. Many crops that survived could not be harvested in the fall and deteriorated further in the fields until late spring. With the exception of a few favored areas losses were extremely high, and returns from the grain crop generally fell far below normal. Livestock prices, however, continued to advance and higher incomes from this source provided a measure of compensation in the mixed farming and ranching areas. The

pace of oil development increased rapidly, with the intensive development of some fields already having a direct bearing on school administration. Assessments grew rapidly in these areas, while at the same time there was the necessity of providing additional classrooms for steadily increasing enrolments. Prosperity remained at a high level in the irrigated areas where an influx of settlers required the opening of more classrooms. The increasing competition of oil and gas caused some apprehension for the future in the major coal fields but to date this industry has not been appreciably affected. Prices of lumber and pulpwood remained at a comparatively high level.

The general decrease in farm income was reflected in an appreciable lagging in tax receipts at municipal offices and some falling off in retail trade. In the main all requisitions were fully and promptly paid by the municipal bodies. In several sections of the Province the less favorable economic picture gave rise to fears that another poor crop year could seriously affect the farmers' ability to meet their obligations and consequently divisional boards were led to exercise a measure of restraint in preparing their 1951 budgets.

B—OPERATION OF SCHOOLS

(a) *Comparison of Effectiveness of School Operation with that of 1949-50*

Several factors contributed toward further improvement in school services during the past year. As a result of the joint bursary system inaugurated by the government in 1949 there was a marked increase in the number of graduates available for service in the schools at September, 1950. Although some of the divisions fared much better than others in obtaining bursary applicants from their respective territories, the net result over the Province as a whole was an appreciable improvement in the teacher situation. Several of the divisions reported complete staffs for the first time in years. The number of correspondence supervisors employed during the year showed a marked decrease and a greater percentage of the school population thus received instruction from fully qualified teachers. There was also significant improvement in the quality of the instruction offered. This was attributed in the main to a sharp increase in the proportion of the total school population sharing the improved facilities and services of graded central schools. The cumulative effects of continued improvements to school buildings, equipment, and transportation facilities were other favorable factors frequently mentioned by the superintendents.

There were, however, some deterrents. Most serious of these was the extreme winter which affected attendance at all types of schools and brought school buses to a standstill for prolonged periods in some sections of the Province. While the reports from some areas mentioned excellent co-operation on the part of the municipal authorities in keeping school bus routes open, the feeling was also expressed that the inability to remove snow in local improvement districts served as a serious deterrent to the improvement of school services in those areas. Epidemics of

measles, mumps, and scarlet fever affected school attendance in some parts of the Province, but on the whole there was little interruption of school operation on this account. In a few cases delay in the completion of new buildings forced the local authorities to arrange temporary quarters or stagger classes pending the completion of the new classrooms.

(b) Extent and Effectiveness of Centralization

The headway with centralization already made in the divisions is indicated in reports from all parts of the Province. To the north, in the High Prairie Division, eighty-five per cent of the pupils now attend graded schools, while in the Peace River Division only sixteen one-room schools, isolated by geographic factors, remain in operation. Barrhead, one of the newer divisions, has made rapid strides since 1947. During a four-year period the number of one-room schools in this division has been reduced from fifty-six to fifteen and the number of pupils attending graded schools has risen meanwhile from 444 to 1,705. The high school enrolment of the division has increased from 58 to 187 during this time. In the southern part of the Province centralization has already approached its practical limit in such divisions as Lethbridge, St. Mary's River, Foremost, Macleod, and Wheatland. In Macleod Division all rural schools with the exception of nine have been centralized in the towns of Stavely, Claresholm, Granum, and Macleod. In the Foremost area the educational needs of over one thousand pupils are met in the centralizations at Bow Island, Foremost, Coutts, Conquerville, Masinasin and Hoping. Contracts for new buildings at four of these points have recently been let at a cost of approximately four hundred thousand dollars. Although centralization has as yet made less spectacular headway in some divisions, particularly in central Alberta, excerpts such as the following are significant indications of the present trend:

"The trend toward the merging of schools to bring about improved teaching services is gaining impetus, and the Board will continue to give effect to local demands for centralization as rapidly as the finances and road conditions are adequate to the new requirements."—Clover Bar Division.

"Since the War the Division has not taken an active part in agitating for centralization but has tried to keep up with the demands of the people."—Camrose Division.

During the years when centralization was in its infancy there was considerable controversy regarding its advantages as opposed to continued operation of the rural schools, and some of the controversy is still heard in those areas where centralization is now being introduced. The following remarks from representative superintendents would indicate that this opposition disappears after the initial difficulties have been overcome.

"In those areas where it has been possible to bring pupils together the quality of the instruction, the better equipment, and the improved pupil reaction to school have convinced parents that the plan provides improved service."—Medicine Hat Division.

"Centralization of school service has now become an accepted necessity in this inspectorate."—Lethbridge Division.

"Requests for centralization are being made faster than the required buildings and roads can be provided."—Ponoka Division.

"All opposition to centralized schools in this inspectorate seems to have disappeared, and, in fact, further demands for centralization have outrun the financial capacity of the Board to meet them."—Killam Division.

"Very little opposition has been expressed in districts where centralization has been established, and certainly never a request from any group of parents that the one-room school be reopened."—Holden Division.

"Ratepayers in this division are convinced that better educational opportunities are offered their children at larger centres."—Two Hills Division.

It seems reasonable to conclude from statements such as the above that in areas where central schools have been established their educational advantages are now accepted, and such being the case it may be assumed also that the policy of centralization will continue to make further headway. In divisions where this policy of providing educational service has been adopted, it has generally made rapid progress until complete centralization has been achieved, or until a practical limit has been reached as a result of difficulties arising from one or more of four factors: road conditions, accommodation, transportation, and finances.

It would appear that in districts where all these four factors have been favorable, centralization has been highly successful, and conversely that in areas where some of the factors have been unfavorable, problems of some seriousness have generally arisen. Divisional boards are now more aware of these limiting factors in centralization and their present programs and future plans are being governed in accordance with them.

(c) Other Means Used to Improve Educational Service

The more significant means used to improve educational services as listed by the superintendents were closely related to centralization, and in the main appear to be contingent upon graded organization for their full attainment. The ratio of graded to ungraded classrooms in the Province as a whole now stands at three to one, and this increasing ratio in favor of graded rooms was mentioned more frequently than any other factor as contributing toward improved educational service. Its bearing upon teacher supply, quality of instruction, buildings, and equipment will be discussed in following sections of this report.

The Correspondence School Branch of the Department of Education continued to give valuable service to isolated pupils and to those districts where qualified teachers were not available for elementary classrooms. This branch also supplied courses to supplement the restricted classroom instruction available in smaller high schools throughout the Province.

Bus transportation services were extended during the year and it was reported that in several areas buses operated exclusively for high school pupils. High school attendance was further encouraged by transportation or boarding allowances paid in cases where students were obliged to provide their own transportation with the alternative of boarding away from home.

Guidance work, although still handled very informally in the average school, continued to gain recognition as a necessary school service. An interesting development was reported from the Wheatland Division, which undertook the preparation of guidance literature for parents on such matters as children's book lists and suggestions to parents of prospective beginners.

Community interest in the schools was stimulated through publication of news items and articles on education, while the granting of bursaries, scholarships, and loans again helped in directing young graduates into the teaching profession. Auditorium facilities, now available in many of the larger schools, helped in bringing the school more closely in touch with the community.

Divisional boards generally gave full support to a series of Reading Conferences sponsored during the year by the Department of Education. Several divisions granted expense allowances to staff members attending the sessions.

In a few divisions supervisors of instruction were employed to assist the superintendents in such matters as supervision of correspondence centres, guidance, testing program, or co-ordination of instruction in special fields such as Art and Music.

(d) Salary Levels of Teachers

The majority of the salary schedules in effect in the divisions are now of the single salary type as opposed to the positional type. The single salary schedule provides a common basic salary for all members of the staff regardless of the grade taught. Salary level under each schedule is determined in the main by the application of the three factors: amount of training, years of experience, and, in the case of principals or vice-principals, allowance for administrative duties or supervision. A typical schedule in effect in the Provost School Division provides a basic minimum of \$1,600 for a beginning teacher with one year of training. For additional years of training the basic salary is increased by \$300 for each of the second, third, and fourth years and a further \$200 for the fifth year. Teaching experience is recognized by ten annual increments of \$100 each. Principals receive an additional allowance, depending upon the size of the schools, to a maximum of \$500. Vice-principals receive half of this amount. Under this schedule a teacher with one year of training and ten years of teaching experience received \$2,600 while the same teacher with three years training would have received \$3,200. The principal of a larger school with ten years experience and five years training commanded a salary of \$4,200.

The schedules in effect showed a range of \$300 in basic salary, the lowest being \$1,500 and the highest \$1,800. The

average number of annual increments was ten, usually of \$100 each, although a few divisions exceeded this range. Several boards have increased the amount of the first few increments and decreased the range in an effort to attract young teachers to their territories. The amount paid for training beyond the first year ranged as high as \$1,200 in the Killam Division, which allowed \$900 for the first university degree and \$300 additional for the second. Some divisions were far below this amount, particularly those which provided no recognition for a second degree. Payment of \$900 for the first degree was quite common and it appears that this will soon be the general practice. Payment for supervision was usually on a graduated scale, with as much as \$100.00 each for a stipulated number of classrooms and a lower rate for additional rooms. Several divisions set a maximum of \$400.00 for administration, while in other cases the figure ranged as high as \$800.00.

In addition to the three basic clauses mentioned, the various schedules included other provisions such as an allowance for special certificates, bonus payments for heavy or difficult schools, dependents' allowance, cumulative sick leave, and cost-of-living bonus. Service in the armed forces was generally recognized as teaching experience. A number of schedules contained clauses limiting the maximum attainable by persons teaching under letter of authority.

In 1939-40 the average salary paid in the divisions was \$815.81. By 1945-46 this figure had risen to \$1,353.81 and in 1949-50 stood at \$2,291.00. The increases which became effective during 1950-51 have now undoubtedly raised the figure appreciably above the 1949-50 level.

The superintendents made no comment regarding the adequacy or otherwise of teachers' salaries but the increase in this major item of expenditure was mentioned repeatedly.

(e) Competence and Availability of Teachers

During the past school year the supply of qualified teachers was better than it has been for a number of years, with some improvement reported from practically every area. The system of teacher-training bursaries received frequent mention as a contributing factor and the opinion was held that it will probably be necessary to continue this system for some time. While some of the more central divisions had little difficulty in staffing their schools, those less favorably situated were not so fortunate. The factor of isolation was thus a major consideration in determining teacher supply. Concern regarding the teacher shortage was expressed by practically all superintendents, and it was generally agreed that the situation although improved still must be regarded as serious. As far as the rural area is concerned little improvement was indicated and it was pointed out repeatedly that such inducements as higher salaries, isolation bonuses, and better teacherages have had little effect in attracting young teachers to ungraded schools in rural areas. These inducements have, however, served to draw more local married women back into these classrooms. Marriage or the attractions of other fields

of work continued to draw young people out of the teaching profession, while high income tax rates served as a deterrent to the return of married women who might otherwise have accepted employment.

Improvement in the staff situation in graded schools was general, although there was a province-wide shortage of well-qualified primary teachers. At the junior and senior high school levels there was an adequate supply of applicants, many with extensive academic training but no teaching experience at any level. Teachers for Industrial Arts and Home Economics were in short supply.

The competence of the teaching body as a whole showed improvement over preceding years and there was general satisfaction with the personal qualities and professional training of elementary teachers. The allowance for university courses in present salary schedules has impelled teachers to attend summer school, thus raising the average level of teachers' qualifications. A number of superintendents, however, made the observation that classroom performance is the real test of teaching ability and this can be proven only by teaching experience.

In the Clover Bar Division, 52 of the 130 teachers were married women and other divisions reported from forty to fifty per cent of their staffs in this category. This situation causes concern since possibly one-half of the teachers in this group have domestic responsibilities which interfere with their teaching duties.

On the whole, teacher competence is improving, but with the high percentage of staff replacements each year the process must necessarily be slow. Competence is partly a matter of higher academic qualifications, but, as one superintendent observed, until there are enough teachers applying for positions to allow competition and some selection of applicants, there can be little general improvement.

C—SCHOOL DIVISION ADMINISTRATION

(a) *A Brief General Survey of Divisional Finances*

During the past year there was a further decline in the value of requisition and grant dollars in terms of teacher service, pupil transportation, building materials, fuel, labor, equipment, and supplies generally. Some divisional boards, in drawing up their budgets for the year, found that their revenue from requisitions and grants would not pay for existing services at the inflated price levels. Various measures were adopted by the boards in their desire to prevent further increases in their requisitions. These included austerity measures in controllable expenditure and decreased spending for building purposes from current revenue. Austerity measures in one division went so far as to include curtailment of such services as payment of tuition fees, transportation, pupil supplies, and travelling projectionist. It was the general opinion, however, that controllable expenditures such as the above are relatively unimportant in the complete fin-

ancial picture. The inability of the boards to control major expenditures such as salaries, transportation, fuel, and building costs constitutes a much more serious threat to the finances of the divisions generally.

A few divisions still decline to incur a debenture debt for buildings but the majority by choice or necessity now have abandoned the policy of paying for new buildings from current revenue. The School Borrowing Assistance Act has played an important role in assisting boards in stabilizing their expenditures by spreading building costs over periods ranging from ten to twenty years. The fact remains, however, that this policy has in the main merely enabled boards to meet increased operation costs with revenues formerly spent on buildings. Were it not for the assistance received under this Act, however, it is apparent that school building would quickly have been brought to a near standstill in many divisions.

Several problems received frequent mention as affecting divisional finances, namely:

- (1) The necessity of maintaining present services in spite of higher costs.
- (2) Inability to control major expenditures, principally salaries.
- (3) Demands for improved services which cannot be ignored.
- (4) The urgent need for new classrooms, particularly in towns and villages.

All these factors involved increased spending and boards frequently found it impossible to reconcile them with a desire to maintain or lower existing mill rates. In summary it may be stated that in face of the rapidly rising costs of essential services school financing is becoming more and more difficult.

(b) Janitor and Building Maintenance Services

Janitor service was invariably reported as unsatisfactory in the rural schools which of necessity depend on the teacher or one of the senior pupils to do this work. Janitor appointments for these schools are made by the divisional board through the teacher or directly by the sub-divisional trustee. In a few divisions this is handled by the local board. The wage paid ranged from \$5.00 to \$15.00 a month for sweeping and firing. Heating rural schools during the winter months is a serious problem. In the Macleod Division it has been solved by the installation of oil heaters in all rural schools. In some other areas the extension of rural electrification has enabled the board to instal automatic coal stokers. Both types of heating were reported very satisfactory. Water supply for rural schools often presents a problem, since it has been found difficult to maintain a well on school property. Cisterns were used as an alternative at many schools while in other cases the water supply was brought from an adjoining farm.

Central schools are usually located in towns or villages where janitor service presents no problem. Here capable per-

sons are usually available to look after janitor duties and minor repairs to buildings and furniture. The duties of janitor and bus driver are frequently combined.

Many divisions now employ one or more full-time carpenters who are responsible for repair and maintenance work on school buildings and furniture. The average repairman is on a salary of from \$250.00 to \$300.00 a month with assistants usually at a lower rate. During the summer months extra crews of painters and repair men are frequently employed. This method of handling building maintenance continues to give good satisfaction. In a few cases there was difficulty in keeping a check on the activities of the repair man since no one was directly responsible for supervision of his work. Comparatively few of the divisions continued to follow the old practice of getting repair work done locally. A few of the smaller divisions handled all major work done by open tender. In some of the divisions local boards are consulted regarding building maintenance but as a general rule responsibility in this regard rests jointly upon the divisional trustee and the superintendent.

With few exceptions the divisions now maintain well equipped repair shops and operate their own trucks. Considerable school furniture such as tables, bookcases, and desks, is manufactured in the divisional shops.

(c) Buildings

Many fine new buildings either completed or under construction indicate substantial progress in meeting school building requirements in the Province. Nevertheless inadequate classrooms are still numerous. Some are inadequate simply because they are old, poorly constructed originally, and unable to meet modern requirements of attractiveness, comfort, lighting and sanitary facilities. These are found mainly in the rural districts.

Other inadequacies spring from over-crowding and the use of temporary accommodation such as basement rooms, halls, or abandoned rural schools brought in to provide temporary relief. This situation frequently prevails in town and village schools and has been brought by the rapid growth of urban populations plus the effect of centralization at these points. A few divisions reported substantial progress in overcoming this situation but it is apparent from the reports that an extensive construction program still lies ahead for the Province as a whole.

Material and labor were readily available for building projects during the year but at much higher prices. Estimates on the amount of increase in building costs during the year were sometimes as high as twenty-five per cent. It was frequently found, moreover, that the specifications under which contracts had been let did not cover all necessary items such as water supply and light fixtures. These extras together with the cost of suitable furniture and equipment invariably raised building costs appreciably above original estimates.

With one or two exceptions divisional boards are now concentrating on the building of larger schools to overcome the

accommodation problem at points of centralization. It was reported from a number of areas that no rural buildings are being replaced, while in others a few replacements have been made in more isolated areas where future centralization appears remote. The Red Deer Division presents an exception in that the Board has done no centralizing below the high school level and has followed a policy of progressive renovation of all its rural schools.

Very few divisions have continued to finance their building programs from current revenue and those that have adhered to this policy have usually done little building. Where extensive building programs have been undertaken, the boards readily accepted the financial help provided under The School Borrowing Assistance Act. Those divisions with extensive building programs nearing completion reported satisfaction with the retro-active features of the Act. In at least two cases it was reported that divisional finances were such that the boards were unable to take advantage of The School Borrowing Assistance Act. In a few instances debenture by-laws were defeated by the ratepayers and building plans had to be held in abeyance at least temporarily.

(d) Library

Adequate school libraries are considered an essential requisite of modern education and their importance appears to be fully recognized by school authorities in this province. Substantial budget appropriations made over a ten-year period have led to an immense improvement in library service. Meanwhile distribution policies have been developed and modified from time to time to insure the maximum use of the books purchased each year. The average classroom is now supplied with at least a minimum library of basic reference books and some free reading material. In practically all divisions a rather complete central library service is maintained to supplement the classroom libraries. One such library includes professional material, free reading, reference sections on Enterprise, Social Studies, Science, Health, and miscellaneous. Additional services may include recordings, film strips, standardized tests, magazines, and periodicals. Teachers frequently visit the central libraries to make their book selections but as a general rule library catalogues are placed in the schools and the books circulated by mail. Few divisions still follow the practice of circulating boxes of reading material from school to school.

Appropriations for classroom libraries are sometimes made on a room basis of from eight to thirty-five dollars a year; in other cases the grant is on a pupil basis, the amount being as high as \$2.50 per pupil in one division. Increases in book prices have necessitated a considerable increase in library appropriations and this item is now quite significant in the school budget. One division reported a library appropriation of \$8,000.00 for the past year but this was considerably above the average. Funds budgeted for library service covered such items as classroom grants, central library, pre-primers, work books, desk copies of

authorized texts, and in some cases the salary of a part-time librarian.

The increasing number of larger schools had led to some decentralization of library service in a number of divisions where complete and independent libraries are being developed in the larger schools. Reading rooms are included in some of the newer buildings and in a few cases the school staff includes a part-time librarian.

In several areas the schools are taking advantage of the service available through the University Department of Extension. A more recent development reported from the Lacombe and Barrhead Division was the setting up of Regional Libraries sponsored by the Cultural Activities Branch of the Department of Economic Affairs.

D—FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

The quality and quantity of school furniture is being steadily improved. In some divisions the replacements are made as the need arises while in other cases there is a systematic policy of equipping the schools with such essentials as modern desks, window shades and new blackboards. Some items of furniture such as cabinets, work tables, book shelves and easels are manufactured in divisional workshops. Playground equipment such as swings and teeters usually is made locally.

Science laboratories in the larger schools are well supplied with the equipment required for effective work. The lack of adequate facilities together with the expense entailed make it impractical to provide more than a bare minimum of this equipment in one-room schools. Industrial Arts and Home Economics departments are generally well equipped.

Although some relatively poor furniture may still be found in the schools it is indicated that in general each classroom is provided with basic equipment adequate for its needs. There is a fairly uniform standard in the divisional and non-divisional schools.

All divisions reported the use of motion picture projectors mainly of the sound or film strip types. Some divisions have as many as fifteen machines in use while others have only one or two. In some cases the machines travel on circuits covering several schools but optimum value of this equipment appears difficult to attain under this plan. Such factors as advance booking and integration with the work in progress favor placing a machine permanently in each of the larger schools. The availability of films when required determines the value of the projector as a teaching aid. Without advance booking and preparation the film may have a general background value but it does not serve as a specific teaching aid.

The filmstrip projector was frequently rated above the sound or silent projector as a teaching aid. Advantages mentioned included lower cost, compactness, ease of operation, and the probability of obtaining films directly related to the work in progress. The comparatively low cost of films for these machines

has brought local film libraries within reach of divisional boards. Twelve such libraries were reported, while additional ones are in prospect for the coming year. These libraries are in their initial stage and as yet have very limited selections of films available.

Radios are now commonly found in electrified schools and battery models are also in extensive use. In some divisions the radio is regarded as basic equipment and machines have been placed in all schools. At the other extreme a few divisions still look upon the radio as a non-essential and have supplied none to their classrooms. In other cases the division pays possibly half the cost providing the balance is raised locally.

The effectiveness of the school radio varies from poor to excellent depending upon the teacher. In some cases it is just a medium for entertainment but on the whole there is a growing interest in its value and increasing effectiveness in its use. During the past year many teachers made excellent use of this teaching aid and reported enthusiasm with some of the broadcasts. An improvement in preparatory and follow-up work by the teacher was observed by a number of superintendents.

E—SPECIAL SERVICES

(a) *Dormitory*

The school dormitory originated in Alberta primarily to meet the needs of rural students obliged to board away from home in order to obtain high school instruction. During the past year some twenty-five such institutions were in operation. The extensive Red Deer Dormitory provided accommodation for 415 students attending the Composite High School and attracted students from all sections of the province. With little exception all other dormitories catered only to students from their respective divisional areas. A typical well established dormitory located at Drumheller has served the needs of this division over a twelve-year period. Enrolment during the year was sixty pupils, representing twenty-five school districts. Other dormitories of comparable size were in operation in the Killam, Vermilion, Lamont, St. Paul, Medicine Hat, and Bow Valley Divisions. The majority of the dormitories were smaller with enrolments commonly being under twenty-five pupils. At some points in the Province hostels operated by various religious denominations have also provided boarding facilities for school students.

Fees for board and room during the year ranged from \$18.00 to \$25.00 a month. This low figure was made possible in part by the annual government grant of \$50.00 per pupil registered in a school dormitory. The dormitory is generally administered by the divisional board or a dormitory committee. In the Vermilion Division this committee included the divisional board, superintendent, school principal, divisional secretary, and four parents. In some cases representatives of the student body were included on the committee.

New dormitories appear to be in prospect to serve large centralizations at Didsbury and Lacombe but over the Province as a whole there has been a general decline in dormitory enrolment. The service has already been discontinued at several

points. This development is attributed to the extension of transportation systems bringing local high schools within reach of rural students.

(b) Conveyances

School buses in Alberta are now mainly factory-built vehicles of three general types, namely: forward-facing buses carrying from twenty to sixty pupils, converted panel types seating fifteen to twenty, and finally passenger cars used quite extensively on feeder lines or routes with only a few pupils. All vehicles are regularly inspected and must meet the rigid standards of the Highway Traffic Board. A few improvised conveyances are still in operation but all vehicles of this type are rapidly being eliminated.

In several divisions all buses are privately owned and operated under contract; in only one case was complete divisional ownership reported. The usual practice is a combination of both types with private ownership more frequently in effect.

Probably the most extensive school transportation system in the Province is that in effect in the Lethbridge Division. The number of school buses serving this area is seventy-one. Of this number twenty-two are owned and operated by the Division, the remainder being privately owned. A recent development reported from this division is a trend toward ownership of a fleet of buses by one individual who operates his own garage and maintains effective service over all routes in the area.

The wide variations reported make it difficult to arrive at an average length of bus routes in operation. In some divisions the distance is held within very reasonable limits, while in other cases it is recognized that the distances are excessive. Figures reported at the higher extreme included several between sixty and eight-five miles for one round trip.

It seems to be generally accepted that one hour of travelling time to or from school is a reasonable limit and that an average of about forty-five minutes should be maintained. Many students now spend only from ten to thirty minutes travelling to or from school by bus while a considerable number spend from thirty to forty-five minutes. Only ten of the divisions reported travelling times exceeding forty-five minutes. In several cases the higher travelling time was limited to routes operating exclusively for high school students.

Bus transportation has presented two major problems, road conditions and equipment. Roads constitute the major problem and in themselves may determine the success of the service. The rising cost of equipment and maintenance also poses a serious problem. This has been increased by more rigid specifications now demanded by the Highway Traffic Board which has necessitated replacement of many vehicles.

In practically all cases the divisions depend on local garages for the servicing, storage and maintenance of school buses. A few divisions, including Killam and Camrose, operate their own garages. In the Taber Division the Board employs a super-

intendent of transportation who supervises the entire fleet of divisionally owned buses.

(c) Health

In those areas of the Province covered by complete health units the service was invariably reported as very satisfactory. The superintendents also gave much credit to the district health nurses who provide a valuable but limited service in many districts. Services provided by the Mental Health Clinic also received favorable comment. These various agencies operating under the Department of Health are doing fine work in areas fortunate enough to enjoy their services. The need for an extension of similar service to cover all other populated sections of the Province was repeatedly mentioned. Where one section of a division happens to lie within the boundaries of an established health unit while another corner has no health service whatsoever there is much dissatisfaction in the latter areas.

Schools not within the boundaries of health units in some cases have received immunization service under a program sponsored by the divisional board. Other health services include the supplying of vitamin capsules, hygienic supplies and recreational equipment.

(d) Pupils' Supplies

Fifteen divisions reported that all pupil supplies, with the exception of text books, were purchased in bulk and issued free of charge to the pupils. In approximately twenty of the divisions the local teachers acting as agents for the divisional board sold the supplies to the pupils at cost. In other divisions pupils obtained their requirements through local retail outlets.

In the Camrose Division all text books are owned by the Division and rented annually to the students at one-third of cost. Similar plans are in operation in the Lethbridge and Lacombe Divisions. In a few other divisions texts were sold at cost through the divisional office and it was intimated that other divisions are considering this course as a possible solution to the problem of obtaining texts promptly at school opening date. Local retailers do not carry adequate stocks of texts and often merely receive orders which are forwarded to the School Book Branch. In spite of excellent service from the School Book Branch itself delays at the retail outlet apparently creep in and the books fail to arrive promptly. In some divisions the orders are placed through the central office in order to obtain the fifteen per cent discount offered by the School Book Branch. Here again delays inevitably result from the triple mailing and handling of orders. Problems of storage, handling distributing, and also a degree of financial risk combined to make the divisions reluctant to enter the book business.

In addition to the handling of pupils' supplies and texts all divisions maintain supply services covering classroom items, teacherage requirements, and sports equipment.

(e) School Lunch Program

There is no indication of uniform policy governing the school lunch program. In the main it remains a parent respon-

sibility. At a number of points the Home and School Association is giving assistance in providing this service but generally speaking it depends entirely upon the initiative shown by the teachers. Very few schools have lunch rooms, it being the general practice to use one of the classrooms for this purpose. Boards have generally participated to the extent of providing facilities and ingredients for a hot lunch supplement such as soup or cocoa.

One division reported a hot lunch program in effect in two of every three schools but the estimated average was much lower and in many cases the service is not provided. Apparently very little change has taken place in recent years and, moreover, it appears unlikely that the schools can accept much responsibility in this regard. Some superintendents intimated that thermos bottles offer a practical solution to the hot lunch program and that the school itself should be held responsible only for suitable dining facilities and adequate supervision of the lunch period.

F—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

(a) *Elementary Grades*

Approximately one-half of the superintendents stated that the effectiveness of instruction in Spelling showed significant improvement. Others expressed satisfaction with the authorized texts but indicated that the results were disappointing. This was attributed either to poor instruction or a tendency to rely entirely on the text or workbook to do the teaching. It was intimated that although mastery of prescribed lists was generally satisfactory the students were often weak in phonetics and word attack skills.

The new program in Art has been well received by teachers who have attempted to put it into practice and where it has been given a trial it has generally helped to stimulate pupils' interest in Art. Coupled with the Art broadcasts it has served to strengthen the view that one of the primary purposes of Art is to give enjoyment through self-expression. On the whole, however, the superintendents observed little change in the type of work done during the past year. It is one thing to issue a new program in a subject but quite another to make a radical departure from former procedure. It will undoubtedly require at least another year before this new program can be evaluated with any degree of accuracy.

The new program in Writing meets a recognized need and has served to give new emphasis to the importance of this basic skill. There has as yet been no appreciable improvement in the quality of the pupils' work or in teaching techniques. More attention is, however, being given to the subject and better results will probably become apparent during the present school year. A lack of carry-over from the formal writing lesson to written work in other subjects was a common weakness mentioned by the superintendents.

Very few superintendents found their teachers making effective use of the Enterprise Record Forms recommended and prescribed for use in the Program of Studies. Teachers find them time-consuming and not suited to their needs. The superinten-

dents apparently agree that these forms have very little practical value.

(b) Junior High Schools

The Reading for Meaning Work Books have now been in use in Grades VII and VIII for a number of years and superintendents generally agree that they serve a useful purpose. There was some criticism of these books on the grounds of their limited scope but more frequently it was stated that the material was helpful and effective if properly used. Without spirited teacher guidance, however, this material becomes merely another workbook and serves primarily as a form of busy work. In summary it may be stated that superintendents recognize the need of a developmental reading program at the junior high school level but there is a feeling that the scope of the present program is inadequate.

During the past year Grade IX teachers were given greater responsibility in the final grading of their students. In Science and Social Studies teacher gradings submitted to the Examinations Branch were weighted equally with the marks obtained on the Departmental Examinations in these subjects. The superintendents observed that this change in policy had no apparent effect on the instruction in the subjects. The teachers generally appeared conscious of their greater responsibility and considerably more term testing was in evidence. No concern was expressed regarding graded schools where classes were large enough to provide a valid comparison of attainment, but some doubt was indicated as to the reliability of teacher gradings from schools with only one or two Grade IX students.

New courses invariably seem to be received with widely divergent opinions as to their suitability. Such has been the case with the new Grade IX Mathematics text introduced a year ago. It is quite probable that the present opinions regarding the suitability of this course will show greater uniformity as teachers become more familiar with the new content. Outside of the fact that the course appears rather heavy for the rural schools there is as yet little apparent agreement regarding it.

There is still a feeling among the superintendents that more stress should be given to reading and language skills in the junior high school grades. Pupils at this level frequently show weakness in their ability to express ideas accurately.

(c) High Schools

High school facilities were provided for divisional students by several means. Those living in urban centres together with an increasingly large number of rural students living adjacent to bus routes attended regional high schools operated by the divisional boards. Rural high school students usually travelled on the regular school buses although in a few instances special high school buses were in operation, sometimes to central points beyond the schools attended by elementary and junior high school students. In those areas where bus service was not available students frequently provided their own conveyance and received

a daily or monthly allowance in lieu of transportation. Students not within daily travelling distance of a high school took advantage of the dormitory facilities available in many divisions. A comparatively small number of students attended non-divisional schools and received varying degrees of assistance including payment of tuition, payment in lieu of transportation and boarding allowances.

Indications are that high school service will continue along present lines with an extension of bus routes bringing the regional high schools within reach of widening areas in each division. As this development takes place the enrolments at school dormitories will continue to decline.

The limitations of the smaller high schools are apparent but there are indications that they are gaining in popularity if not in efficiency. Transportation facilities have brought the village schools within reach of more rural high school students and there have been increasing demands that some high school service be maintained in these schools. There is a rather general feeling that teen-age youngsters should live at home and many parents feel so strongly on this point that they are willing to forego the advantages of better educational facilities at more remote points. The small high school will therefore probably continue to operate at many points, but its offerings will be limited to Grade X at some centres and Grade XI at others. In some of these schools instruction in special subjects is given by travelling teachers. Many superintendents feel that the small high school still has an important place in our educational system.

The superior effectiveness of the larger divisional high schools was again confirmed by the superintendents. The courses offered in commercial and technical electives appealed to many students and gave them school interests which academic courses failed to provide. There was a resultant increase in high school enrolments. The general pattern for high school service in each division usually included one or more of these larger schools in addition to the smaller high schools mentioned above. It appears that this will remain the accepted policy.

In the larger high schools some progress is being made in providing educational and vocational guidance, but outside of the city schools it is indicated that this phase of our educational program is very informal. Cumulative records for individual pupils are kept in most of the high schools and standardized tests are now administered more frequently. In a few schools individual pupil-teacher conferences are arranged and vocational information is provided through talks by representatives from various occupational groups. In some of the larger centres the services of psychiatrists are available periodically at guidance clinics operating under the Department of Health. For the great majority of the school population any guidance received usually comes informally and incidentally from the classroom teacher, as has always been the case.

Factors affecting high school service are varied in character and consequently the pattern evolved in each area has been determined by local conditions rather than by a uniform pro-

vincial pattern. The distribution of urban centres has been a major consideration determining the location and size of high schools. Main and secondary roads serving the area have governed the extent of transportation provided, while sparse settlement has often ruled out transportation entirely in favor of dormitory facilities. In a few cases local pressure has had a direct bearing on high school policy. Financial considerations have also been important. The effective manner in which high school service is being developed to meet local conditions invariably reflects credit on the administrative ability of local school authorities in the Province.

(d) Religious Instruction in Schools

Religious instruction in Alberta schools is permissive rather than obligatory. Unless dispensed with by resolution of the board, schools usually open with the reading of a passage of Scripture and recitation of the Lord's Prayer. No other religious instruction is permitted until one-half hour previous to closing in the afternoon. Comparatively few districts used this period daily for religious instruction; usually it was limited to one half-hour period per week. In the smaller schools the instruction usually was given by one denominational group while in larger centres representatives of several denominations sometimes held classes simultaneously. The superintendents reported no dissatisfaction with the present provisions of The School Act in this regard.

(e) Night Schools

In addition to the cities of Calgary and Edmonton, night classes were conducted during the year at Taber, Holden, Athabasca, Cardston, Macleod, Westlock, Brooks, High River, Lacombe, Provost, Camrose, Ponoka, Red Deer, Drumheller, Vegreville, Lethbridge, and East Coulee. Industrial Arts was by far the most popular of the courses offered, while typewriting and commercial courses rated second in popularity. At several centres courses in beginning English were provided. At Taber a rather complete range of night school courses was offered including Woodwork, Dressmaking, Arts and Crafts, Typewriting, Leathercraft, and Basic English. Very good interest in the courses was reported from this centre. Where night classes were held special grants were paid by the Department of Education conditional upon satisfactory qualifications on the part of the instructors.

(f) Private Schools

During the year fifty-six private schools of various types were in operation in the Province, twenty-two of which were located in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton. About one-half of these schools were of only one room and in all but fifteen there was no instruction above the Grade IX level. Seven kindergarten classes in the cities of Calgary and Edmonton were classed as private schools. Other types of schools reported were three operated in isolated locations by lumber companies, Hutterite schools at Macleod, Granum, Lethbridge, Magrath, Raymond, and Glenwood, and institutional schools at children's homes, hospitals, and orphanages. The remainder, representing well over half of the

total number, were mainly various types of denominational schools operated by religious orders. Only fifteen private schools gave instruction in the high school grades. These were located at Edmonton, Calgary, Camrose, Red Deer, Lacombe, Three Hills, Coaldale, Midnapore, and Sexsmith.

(g) Conventions and other Professional Meetings

During the fall term two-day teachers' conventions were held at central points throughout the Province. These were attended by representatives of the Department of Education, members of the University faculty, officials of the Alberta Teachers' Association, and visiting speakers brought to the Province by the teachers' organization. While some of the conventions remain on a more or less local basis including only one to three school divisions, those at Calgary and Edmonton have now become so large that a split of these convention areas is being considered by the executives. The superintendents reported that the larger conventions tended to employ the "lecture followed by discussion" techniques and were mainly inspirational in character. Smaller conventions usually were conducted along informal lines and were more practical. The superintendents agree that both the inspirational and practical values are worth while.

Two types of teachers' institutes were held in the Province during the year. One series sponsored by the Department of Education and held at larger centres throughout the Province was devoted exclusively to a study of techniques in the teaching of Reading. These institutes conducted by reading consultant Mrs. Tillie Gregg, were well attended and highly profitable. Other institutes reported were on a local basis and were organized and directed by the superintendents. The institutes were generally of one full day's duration. In some divisions they were held immediately after school opening and dealt mainly with policies of administration. In other areas they were held in mid-winter and dealt with teaching techniques. Each institute was planned primarily on the basis of local needs and all were rated as very successful from the standpoints of attendance and work accomplished.

Teachers' meetings were held regularly under direction of the A.T.A. sub-locals and some part of the program was usually devoted to discussion of educational topics. Superintendents sometimes attended these meetings. In the larger schools regular staff meetings were held to organize school activities and discuss problems of administration pertaining to the schools. Superintendents frequently took advantage of these meetings to discuss such educational matters as testing and guidance.

Meetings of principals' associations proved valuable, particularly in divisions operating a number of large schools. One of the main objects of such meetings is to standardize and improve administrative practices in the division as a whole. Some such associations have made valuable contributions toward formulating policies in respect to such matters as guidance, janitor service, distribution of sports equipment, and bus regulations. In a few instances members of the divisional board were invited to attend the meetings.

The in-service training of teachers received increasing attention during the year with a number of interesting activities and projects being directed towards this end. In the E.I.D. Division a series of in-service training projects was conducted, including a parent-teacher conference study, preparation of a handbook for new teachers, a study of problems relating to the school plant, and group projects on the improvement of Spelling and Reading. Similar projects reported from other areas covered a wide range of activities such as homogeneous grouping, school readiness, guidance, preparation of an enterprise pool, and survey tests in various subjects. In the Taber Division twelve new teachers engaged for the following year were assigned to experienced and capable teachers for a period of two weeks during May and June. An allowance of \$5.00 a day was granted each teacher to defray expenses. In several other divisions substitutes were provided enabling teachers to observe the work in progress in other classrooms.

(h) Auxiliary Supervisory Procedures

The primary aim of supervision is considered to be improvement of the quality of instruction and as such it becomes almost inseparable from the entire range of duties performed by the superintendent. Perhaps the most important responsibility of the superintendent in this regard is performed when he selects his staff and allocates the teachers to their schools. In addition to periodic supervisory visits to the classrooms and meetings held with teacher groups the superintendents employed a variety of auxiliary supervisory procedures. Staff bulletins were used extensively as a direct means of disseminating curriculum information and teaching suggestions. In most of the divisions professional magazines and various types of illustrative material were made available upon recommendation of the superintendent, and professional libraries were set up, sometimes including copies of standardized tests. A number of divisions issued enterprise outlines and bibliographies for teachers' use. Office interviews constituted another significant means of direct teacher contact, while questionnaires or individual letters served a similar purpose. Music and Art festivals, hobby fairs, and track meets were organized as a means of stimulating the interest of both teachers and students. In several divisions supervisors of instruction gave direct assistance in the supervisory program and to a limited degree school principals accepted some responsibility in the larger schools.

(i) Discipline and Control

Discipline and control are not general problems in Alberta schools. No significant deterioration was reported from any area and on the whole further improvement was indicated. Very few discipline cases were referred to boards or superintendents and the number of such referrals appears to be decreasing from year to year. The superintendents observed that poor teaching and poor discipline go hand in hand and attribute better control to improvement in the teacher situation. Lighter classroom loads also contributed toward improvement while at the same time teachers were reported to be showing a better approach to disci-

pline problems by accepting their responsibilities in guidance and showing more concern with the underlying causes of behavior.

Problems that arose during the year were rarely of a serious nature and were attributed in the main to teacher immaturity or lack of experience. At the high school level some difficulty was experienced with disinterested students who attended school primarily for social reasons. Several superintendents expressed concern regarding the out-of-school activities of high school students. Some problems arose in the matter of discipline on school buses where the responsibility and authority of the driver was questioned. The ability of the driver to handle the pupils is now a major factor in his selection, and other measures have been taken such as drafting sets of rules of conduct for passengers. Several discipline cases were reported in connection with the operation of school dormitories.

Noon-hour supervision in the central schools continues to be a problem since many teachers will not accept responsibility in this regard.

G—LIAISON WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The administration of schools is closely related to some of the services provided by other departments of the government. Several superintendents mentioned the splendid co-operation and assistance in health matters received from the district nurses and other officials of the Department of Health. District agriculturists and home economists from the Department of Agriculture frequently had close association with the schools through junior club activities and did excellent work. The Department of Highways also rendered valuable assistance. Superintendents and divisional boards on occasion also sought assistance or information through the Department of Municipal Affairs, Highway Traffic Board, or Department of Lands and Forests. Invariably fine co-operation was received from representatives of these government departments.

Relations between divisional boards and municipal authorities were very good during the year. School requisitions were promptly paid in practically all cases and it would appear that municipal councils generally are giving good co-operation in road improvement and snow removal. A number of superintendents reported more frequent joint meetings or informal discussions between divisional boards and municipal councils and a more active effort to co-ordinate the policies of the two bodies.

Two counties, Grande Prairie No. 1 and Vulcan No. 2, commenced operation January 1, 1951. The reports submitted on each of the two counties indicates that problems of transition and organization exist as yet, but in each case there is an apparent desire for harmonious co-operation in municipal and school administration.

H—MISCELLANEOUS

(a) Other Significant Developments

During the year there were eleven vocational agriculture teachers employed in ten different high schools. There were

over two hundred students enrolled in these courses at Red Deer, Cardston, Medicine Hat, Glenwood, Magrath, Lacombe, Fort Saskatchewan, Canadian Union College, Stony Plain, Athabasca, Spirit River, and Rycroft. It was reported that this instruction met the needs of many rural young people who might otherwise have dropped out of school.

Industrial development in the Province had a direct bearing on school administration in widely scattered parts of the Province. The extension of irrigation projects in the south, rapidly expanding oil development in central Alberta and a continued influx of settlers into northern districts were reported by the superintendents in these areas.

The setting up of an advisory board for each of the larger central schools was a new development reported from one division. Although such boards were without legal status they were reported to have a strong and wholesome influence.

Continued significant progress in road construction, rural electrification and installation of water systems were other factors directly and indirectly contributing to an improvement in school service.

(b) Other Serious Problems

The following additional problems of some seriousness were reported:

(1) Financial: The majority of the problems reported were in this category. The boards found it increasingly difficult to maintain existing services on their available revenue.

(2) Accommodation presented a problem in several areas where industrial development is taking place.

(3) Sparse population in some rural areas raised the per pupil cost of education to an alarming figure.

(4) Obtaining plans for school buildings was a slow and costly process. Several observed that cost increases and higher debenture rates served to nullify the assistance received under The School Borrowing Assistance Act.

(5) Housing for teachers in urban centres presented serious difficulties and many boards were forced to buy or build teacherages. Some of these were of four or more rooms and comparatively costly.

(6) The text book problem is causing concern to boards and superintendents. The main difficulty appears to arise from the fact that new texts cannot be purchased locally at school opening time. Pupils generally place their orders with the local retailer during the first week in September and then must wait until the books have been obtained from the School Book Branch. Merchants will not accept the risk of ordering stocks of texts in advance of school opening.

Report of Liaison Superintendent, Faculty of Education and Clover Bar School Division

(J. C. JONASON)

The student-teacher visitations for this year followed the pattern which had been adopted for the two years preceding. Student-teachers were sent out in groups of two to the rural demonstration schools. Each group spent one week in the fall term in a rural demonstration school observing the demonstration teacher, becoming acquainted with the pupils of the school and participating in school activities through assisting with supervision work and by doing some practice teaching. At the time of the fall visit the three groups of students made general plans with the demonstration teacher for an "enterprise" to be initiated and developed by the group of six when the student revisited the school during the spring term.

The spring visit consisted of two consecutive weeks spent by each group of two student-teachers during which time each student-teacher received practical experience in planning and conducting an enterprise, as well as considerable experience in teaching formal lessons.

A questionnaire completed by the student-teachers revealed that in their estimation the rural school observation and participation constituted a very valuable, if not the most valuable, part of their teacher-training program. A similar questionnaire completed by the rural demonstration teachers showed that they were of the opinion that the student-teachers as a whole had taken full advantage of the opportunities given them to gain practical teaching experience. Both student-teachers and demonstration teachers were, however, agreed that still better results could have been obtained had the physical set-up in most of the schools been better. Improved results also could have been obtained if it had been possible to effect still closer harmony between the theory as advocated by the Faculty of Education staff and the teaching practice employed by the demonstration school staff. The latter matter will receive special attention during the year 1951-52.

Although it has not been possible in the four-year period, during which the present system of rural school teacher-training visitation plan has been in operation, to achieve ideal conditions for teacher-training internship, marked progress has been made toward the achievement of that goal. The insistent demand for well-trained teachers will undoubtedly bring about further im-

provement. In the not too distant future it may be possible to provide optimum conditions for this phase of the teacher-training program.

Special Services to Clover Bar School Division

During the year the following were the most important special services rendered to the Clover Bar School Division:

- (1) Reorganization of the free reader distribution for the whole division.
- (2) Establishment of a central divisional library of free-reading books.
- (3) Conducting of a remedial reading program in the elementary and junior high schools.
- (4) Provision of a clinical service for non-readers and seriously retarded readers through referral of such cases to the Reading Clinic of the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta.

Report of Inspectors of High Schools

(Consolidated by H. C. SWEET, Inspector of High Schools)

The number of classrooms which are devoted only to the instruction of Grades X, XI, and XII, or which are in charge of teachers whose instructional program forms an integral part of the senior high school organization (including the classrooms for Grades IX to XII in schools where these grades form a group for instruction by two or more members of a senior high school staff) for the year was 1,112. This represents an increase of sixteen when compared with the total for the previous school year.

The general trend with respect to the numbers of senior high school classrooms in operation for the past eight years is shown by the following totals:

NUMBERS OF OPERATING HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOMS

1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949-50	1950-51
827	822	892	939	1,008	1,042	1,096	1,112

The number of classrooms under the jurisdiction of the five high school inspectors, with the corresponding figures for the previous school year, is shown in the following table. In addition to the classrooms or departments included in the total for the year are those in which instruction was given, in the high schools outside of the cities, in the subjects of the Farm and Home Mechanics, Home Economics, Technical Elective, and Practical Agriculture programs, by 98 other teachers. This number includes (1) the teachers who have junior high school classes in Industrial Arts or Home Economics as well as senior high school classes in kindred subjects, and (2) those who have a teaching

responsibility for classes in their special subject-fields in more high schools than one, travelling between their school centres.

	Rooms	
	1949-50	1950-51
(a) Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Red Deer	337	347
(b) Other centres, high schools of		
one room	97	95
two rooms	166	166
three rooms	129	141
four rooms or more than four rooms	285	282
(c) Private secondary schools	82	81
	<u>1,096</u>	<u>1,112</u>

During the year the high school inspectors made a total of 718 individual inspections. The standard plan for reporting on the inspections includes the forwarding of individual reports to the teacher, to the school board and to the Department of Education. A general report on the accommodation, equipment, and organization of the school is made, following the inspector's visit, with copies sent to the teacher or principal, to the school board, and to the Department. The plan that surveys of high school services within a school division should be made and covered in special reports was followed to an increasing extent during the year. Two surveys of this type were made for the town school districts of Hanna and Taber. The reports on the surveys included an evaluation of existing high school services with reference to the organization of attendance areas, the type of subject-program offered in each school, buildings and equipment, the suitability of staff and the in-service training of teachers. Recommendations are made with respect to the development of high school centres, the enrichment of programs of instruction, the improvement of accommodation or the extension of services. The survey reports are prepared in co-operation with the superintendent of the division and supervisors of instruction in special subjects of the Department of Education. The report is presented to the board of trustees by the superintendent. Since the recommendations made in the survey reports represent long-range planning, there is no special necessity for repeating such studies except after considerable periods of time. The visits of the high school inspector of the schools of a division subsequent to a survey have been more concerned with the improvement of instructional procedures than with the fields covered by the survey, though close attention is given to the disposition of the recommendations made in the survey report. The surveys of high school services have usually been made by two members of the high school inspection staff, though one member of the staff made a complete survey at the request of the board of trustees of the Olds School Division, this involving recommendations for possible elementary school centralizations and the building needs which such a re-organization would require. Extensive other duties require the attention of the high school inspection staff, in addition to the main responsibility of supervision. In

the school year 1950-51 the high school inspectors divided their time among the following duties:

AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN DIFFERENT TYPES OF DUTIES

	Average No. Days
Inspection	74
Investigation and meetings in school districts	4
Travelling	13
Reports and correspondence	61
Clerical and other work in connection with the authorization of high school programs	16
Examinations	17
Special duties assigned or authorized by the Department	27
Committee meetings	12
Conventions	7
Duties in connection with curriculum revision or construction, bulletins or regulations	25

TABLE OF MILEAGE OF HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTORS (TOTALS)

Miles travelled:	
(a) By train or bus	17,293
(b) By own cars	22,539
(c) By other means, including with other inspectors	8,821
Total	48,653

Accommodation, Equipment, and Organization of High Schools

The boards of trustees of school divisions and of city and town school districts continue to show vision and determination in responding to the needs of modern secondary education. School accommodation has been augmented very extensively this year by the erection of (1) a number of new school buildings for senior high school purposes only, (2) many new buildings which now provide for both the senior high school and junior grade organizations, and (3) a large number of additions to existing school buildings. In the first group are the new Lethbridge Collegiate Institute, and the new St. Patrick's High School in Lethbridge. The technical building of the Crescent Heights High School, in Calgary, was completed, providing, with the other buildings in this group, a second Composite High School centre for the city. Also in the first group are the new high school buildings at Cadomin, Claresholm, Edson, Forestburg, Grande Prairie, Granum, Jasper, Lacombe, Stavely, Stettler, Taber, Wainwright, and Westlock. In these schools there is an increased number of classrooms flexibly furnished as learning laboratories and equipped with audio-visual facilities, classroom libraries, special departments, bulletin boards, the best modern lighting, and improved furniture provision and arrangement. Many of the new buildings have auditorium-gymnasiums, equipped for a full program of physical education and athletics, but readily convertible for assembly hall uses. There are often large workshops equipped for technical instruction, and special rooms for commercial education, science laboratories and homemaking rooms. In the second group are the new senior and junior schools erected during the year at Bawlf, Botha, Brant, Castor, Chauvin, Delburne, Devon, Hughenden, Guy Separate S.D. at McLennan, Paradise Valley, Pincher Creek, Stony Plain, and Vilna. Among the centres at which senior school accommodation has been augmented extensively and adequately through new construction

or additions to existing school buildings have been, this year, Calmar, Glenwood, Innisfree, Leduc, Magrath, Manning, Milk River, Nobleford, Onoway, Rocky Mountain House, Ryley, St. Paul, Theresetta Separate S.D. at Castor, and Western Canada Composite High School in Calgary. The provincial legislature by The School Borrowing Assistance Act, 1950, gave added impetus and assistance to the school building program of this year. By the provisions of this Act school boards were enabled to receive from the provincial government an interest-free loan of 25% of the total borrowing, one-half only of which to be repaid; and the government guaranteed the interest on the debentures.

The need for new school buildings or for additions continued to be felt in other centres. For example, the accommodation for the senior students is still considered to be inadequate in sixteen of fifty-three centres in the Southern Alberta High School Inspectorate. The progress made during the year in the improvement of senior school accommodation is evident when this number (sixteen) is compared with the twenty-seven centres in this inspectorate in which this accommodation was considered inadequate at the end of the previous school year.

Library provision continues to improve as more schools are included in the divisional organizations. Definite library policies have been adopted by most of the divisions. In many instances, a separate room has been set aside for library-study purposes. Most of the new schools have one small library room, which is furnished with bookshelves and tables; it is here that groups of students are enabled to work together or individually upon assignments. Increasing attention is being given to the purchase of reference books in specific subject fields and to the acquisition of attractive supplementary reading material.

Extensive improvements are being made with respect to Science laboratory facilities, especially in the new school buildings. The minimum lists of equipment for Science continue to set the standard for most of the schools of moderate size. For Science, the staffs of many schools of medium size are finding the laboratory-classroom to be more suitable than the separate Science laboratory. Research in this field indicates that a superior teaching situation is one in which all activities, lesson presentation, demonstration and experimental work, may be carried on in the same room. Usually such a Science room is made large enough to serve as a regular classroom and at the same time to provide space for storage, students' work tables and a demonstration table.

The large majority of high schools now possess or have access to sound film projectors, as well as radios in the classrooms. The usefulness of such equipment in the schools is being very materially increased, through the availability of films adapted to the interpretation and enrichment of the courses in Music, Dramatics, Science, Social Studies, Health Education and other subjects, from the Audio-Visual Aids Branch of the Department of Education. There is need for more guidance with

respect to good methods of utilizing the films to the best advantage, so that class preparation will be made before the film showings and so that follow-up assignments will be more definite. The film-strip or film-slide projector is being found a most valuable instructional aid. The difficulty which is experienced most frequently by teachers in developing the instructional use of the films and film-strips is that these materials are not always available at times which will be most appropriate for their use in connection with particular units or themes of study. In many cases the plan that the use of a projector should be shared by several schools has been rejected in favor of one whereby each school purchases its own projector. The most common practice whereby projectors are acquired is that of sharing costs among school organizations, local organizations, and school boards, with a provincial grant also becoming available.

There has been a marked improvement in the accommodation and equipment in the special departments: Home Economics, Industrial Arts and Technical subjects, programs of Commercial Electives, and Practical Agriculture. This is the case particularly in the school centres where new buildings have been erected and where accommodation has been extended through the building of additions to schools.

At the beginning of each school year the program of subjects to be taught and the time schedule for each senior high school is planned to meet the requirements of the high school regulations. The programs are outlined in detail by the principals on forms which reach the inspectors early in September. To some extent the inspector's responsibility for the authorization of the programs and for the organization of particular schools necessitates special visits to these schools early in the term, but this responsibility is met, in the main, through correspondence at this time. The pattern of the school's organization is, in general, determined not so much by the diversification of the program possible under the regulations of the Department as by the size of the school and the number of teachers on the staff. With the increase in numbers of rooms and special departments which there has been in the larger and centralized high schools, the opportunities which the students of these schools have for choices among optional subjects have become more extensive. In the small high school with a staff of three or fewer than three teachers, there is the problem of meeting the needs of several groups of students. The programs of subjects in these schools have most usually been planned for the students who are seeking matriculation standing. Many do not complete the four years which would in their cases be required to secure such standing. This type of school often meets only very partially the educational needs of the students who do not wish to elect, or who may have difficulty with, the academic subjects. This latter group of students very frequently has to adjust to the pattern of studies which has the support of tradition in the small high school. This means that such students can supplement academic courses with a few of the other elective subjects, more if there are travelling teachers for Home Economics and for Farm and Home Mechanics, or if the staff mem-

bers are qualified for the teaching of special elective subjects. The programs of more small high schools were planned by the principals, this year, to provide additional courses needed by the non-academic type of students. The trend toward the centralization of high school services was evident again this year, though in some localities it has become evident that further centralization is not immediately advisable. In these cases it is recognized that the efforts of school administrators are best directed toward the improvement of the small school itself.

Qualifications of Teachers

The standard of the qualifications held by the secondary school teachers of Alberta shows improvement each year. There has been an increase of twenty-five in the number of teachers who hold an Alberta Professional or a Senior High School Teacher's certificate and one university degree, or university standing in advance of this. There has been a substantial improvement with respect to teachers' academic standing and qualifications in special subjects, on the part of teachers who hold degrees and on the part of those whose degree standing is incomplete. This improvement has been accomplished largely through the attendance of the teachers at the summer session of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta. The inspectors report that difficulty was experienced in some cases in the endeavor to secure lady staff members for the smaller high schools, and also with respect to securing needed teachers for commercial classes and for Industrial Arts and Home Economics departments.

The following table shows the general certification of the high school teachers in the publicly supported schools, with the corresponding numbers of teachers in each group for the previous year:

NON-URBAN

Teachers holding:		1949-50	1950-51
1. Bachelor's or higher degree:			
(a) with Alberta Professional or High School Certificate		346	358
(b) with Academic or First Class Certificate		139	143
2. First Class Certificate without degree		145	122
3. With other standing:			
(a) Senior High School Certificate without degree		4	4
(b) Junior High School Certificate or Standard S Certificate without degree		20	28
(c) Elementary and Intermediate School Certificate		19	28
(d) Letter of Authority		4	1
Total		<u>677</u>	<u>684</u>

EDMONTON, CALGARY, LETHBRIDGE, MEDICINE HAT, RED DEER

Teachers holding:		1949-50	1950-51
1. Bachelor's or higher degree:			
(a) with Alberta Professional or High School Certificate ..		84	97
(b) with Academic or First Class Certificate		182	184
2. First Class Certificate without degree		51	35
3. Special Vocational Certificate		10	14
4. With other standing:			
(a) Senior or Junior High School Certificate without degree		1	8
(b) Elementary and Intermediate School Certificate		8	8
(c) Letter of Authority		1	1
Total		<u>337</u>	<u>347</u>
Total, Non-Urban and Urban		<u>1,014</u>	<u>1,031</u>

Choice of Subjects in Non-Urban High Schools

The compulsory and standard first-year units—English 1, Social Studies 1, Health 1, Physical Education 1—have been taught this year in every high school. With respect to the academic elective units of the first and second years, there has been for several years a fairly regular alternation with a prevalent selection of Algebra 1 and Chemistry 1 in one year, with Geometry 1 and Physics 1 chosen in the next. This plan is of material advantage in making possible an economy in teaching time in schools in which the resulting classes are not too large. The transfer of students from one school to another at times within the school year or at the end of the first year is facilitated. This school year was one in which the predominant choice among these electives included Algebra 1 and Chemistry 1. The number of classes in Latin again shows a decrease, while there are more classes than there were in the previous year in French 2 and 3.

CHOICE OF ACADEMIC ELECTIVES IN NON-URBAN HIGH SCHOOLS

Numbers of schools offering, in the school year 1950-51:

Algebra 1	254	Chemistry 1	254
Geometry 1	100	Physics 1	94
French 1	235	Latin 1	14
French 2	201	Latin 2	13
French 3	145	Latin 3	9
German 2	1		

The numbers of classes in the following general elective units show increases when compared with the record of the previous year: General Mathematics 1 and 1a (increase of 20 classes), General Science 1 (6), Biology 1 (39), Farm and Home Mechanics 1 (11), Home Economics 1 (37), Vocations and Guidance (14), Business Fundamentals (15), Survey of English Literature (6), General Mathematics 2 (4), Physical Education 2 (4), Health 2 (17), Sociology 1 (20), Farm and Home Mechanics 2 (8), Home Economics 2 (11), Farm and Home Mechanics 3 (3). Decreases in the numbers of classes are noted in the following: Music 1 (decrease of 15), Art 1 (10), Dramatics 1 (9), Geology 1 (36), Drafting 1 (4), Law 1 (12), Creative Writing (1).

The table below shows the numbers of high schools, outside the cities, in which there were classes in the general electives in the school year 1950-51:

Music 1	55	Music 2	9
Art 1	98	Art 2	2
Dramatics 1	42	Dramatics 2	5
General Mathematics 1	90	Survey of English Literature	64
General Mathematics 1a	101	General Mathematics 2	12
General Science 1	25	General Science 2	4
Biology 1	167	Physical Education 2	8
Geology 1	95	Health 2	54
Bookkeeping 1a	71	Law 1	19
Shorthand 1a	10	Psychology 1	102
Typewriting 1a	136	Sociology 1	85
Drafting 1	1	Farm & Home Mechanics 2	63
Farm & Home Mechanics 1	98	Home Economics 2	63
Home Economics 1	105	Creative Writing 1	5
Needlework 1	18	Economics 1	23
Vocations & Guidance 1	110	Farm & Home Mechanics 3	11
Business Fundamentals 1	76		

Classes are being organized and taught in Technical Elective units, in Homemaking units and in Practical Agriculture, in

schools outside the cities, in more schools in each recent year. The numbers of schools in which these units were taught, in the school year 1950-51, were:

Woodwork 1	3	Homemaking 1	5
Woodwork 1a	25	Homemaking 1b	1
Woodwork 1b	14	Homemaking 2	1
Woodwork 2	1	Fabrics and Dress 1	7
Woodwork 2a	3	Fabrics and Dress 1a	13
Metalwork 1a	3	Fabrics and Dress 1b	2
Metalwork 1b	1	Fabrics and Dress 2	3
Electricity 1a	4	Fabrics and Dress 2a	1
Electricity 1b	2	Arts and Crafts 1	1
Automotives 1	2	Plant Science 1	7
Automotives 1a	5	Plant Science 2	4
Automotives 1b	1	Animal Science 1	9
Automotives 2	1	Animal Science 2	6
Printing 1	1		

The numbers of schools, including city high schools, in which the Group B. Commercial Electives were taught, in the school year 1950-51, were:

Bookkeeping 1	30	Office Practice 1	13
Shorthand 1	23	Typewriting 3	3
Typewriting 1	38	Bookkeeping 3	2
Bookkeeping 2	12	Secretarial Training	6
Shorthand 2	15	Office Practice 2	4
Typewriting 2	32	Business Machines	2

Supervision and Quality of Instruction; Conventions

At the first of the new school year, in September, the new Senior High School Regulations, supplied to all principals by the Curriculum Branch of the Department of Education, contained no notices of changes in textbooks. Revised bulletins outlining the courses in Mathematics and languages became available with the Regulations. Three classroom bulletins on Social Studies were provided to the teachers in September, October, and December, 1950. During the year tentative or experimental courses in Health and Personal Development and in Social Studies for Grade X became available for use in selected classes, with a view to further revision following such introductory use. By the end of the school year committees directed by the Curriculum Branch had prepared new outlines for Mathematics and Physical Science for Grade X.

When an inspection was made in the Edmonton high schools, early in 1951, a variation was made with respect to the type of reports issued by the high school inspectors. In addition to the general reports on the schools, survey reports were prepared covering the fields of English, Social Studies, Mathematics, Science, French and the fine arts. In these surveys attention was given to the suitability of accommodation for instruction in the particular subject field, teaching methods, in-service training of teachers, and recommendations.

The Social Studies courses provide for an integrated study of history (reduced in extent from that covered in earlier courses), geography, civics and citizenship, and current events and problems. In general, explanatory lesson work is well supplemented by investigative reading and assignment work guided by the teacher and preparatory to students' participation in

presentation of their findings in program periods and class discussions. One of the problems in Social Studies instruction is that of developing criteria for the frequent evaluation of the students' achievement and understanding. The pupil-contributory process is not in itself a thing of excellence; it can be used in theme-studies as a means of developing desirable qualities, attitudes, abilities and habits of logical and critical thinking. The inspectors find that the Social Studies courses are, on the whole, well interpreted, with a good and appropriate variety of activities developed in most schools. More student activity is evident than in some of the other subject areas. The teachers continue to emphasize current events, especially with Grade XII. This emphasis concentrates the attention of senior students upon the problems of modern society. History has continued as the basic field of exploration, with most teachers spending a great deal of time on the historical units in Grades X and XII.

The teachers of English are very favorable to the plan whereby more instruction time will be available for English Language classes, studies and practice. Increasing emphasis is being placed on oral and written expression of students in natural and planned situations.

Instruction in Physical Education is improving with the wider acquisition by many schools of gymnasium facilities. In schools lacking indoor accommodation for classes in Physical Education, it is still customary to place instruction in this subject in spring and fall when the periods can be taken outdoors. In the winter the concentration of instruction is in Health. Growing community interest in youth activities and Health Education favor more second-year courses in Physical Education than are offered. A strong effort is made by the inspectors to encourage improved Physical Education programs in the schools. The number of schools in which the experimental course in Health and Personal Development is being offered was larger this year than in the year preceding. In Health 1 good results have been achieved in the teachers' efforts to realize the aims of the course and to follow the lines of study indicated in the textbook and reference reading materials.

In the classes in Algebra and Geometry good evidence of experimentation and of practical work based on the theory which was being studied was observed during the year. Teachers of Mathematics now realize increasingly that the desired understandings of mathematical concepts can be made meaningful through experimentation and through the use of sensory aids. When the Mathematics survey was made in the Edmonton high schools, an evaluation of teaching procedures was developed with the co-operation of the teachers and an attempt was made to establish reasonable goals for their future work. A Departmental subcommittee has continued to work on the revision of the high school program in Mathematics. This committee, after examining numerous current textbooks and evaluating them in terms of pre-determined objectives and in the light of the mathematical experiences that a student should have in his pre-high school work, selected the textbook "Mathematics for Cana-

dians, Book 2", by Bowers, Miller and Rourke. The quality of instruction in academic mathematics shows considerable variation. There is a growing awareness that the students need to develop the power to make generalizations. More classrooms are being equipped for more effective teaching in Mathematics. There has been a noticeable improvement in the quality of instruction in the General Mathematics courses. This course in many instances is being made more practical, with a choice of textbooks in accordance with the students' interests and needs.

The teachers of the Science units are, as a group, well qualified and well prepared for successful interpretation of the courses. Their preferences do not seem to include General Science as a course that is useful and desirable for non-academic students. There is general satisfaction with the third-year courses in Physics and Chemistry, with fewer teachers expressing approval of the third-year Biology course as outlined at present. Both teaching techniques and equipment for laboratory work in Science are, in general, satisfactory. One criticism of some of the teaching is that too much rote experimentation occurs; another is that too little time is spent upon generalizations and principles arising from knowledge of facts of science. The course in Geology is frequently confined to the study of the textbook. The first-year course in Biology is very widely chosen. There are many instances of excellent interpretation of this course, complete with projects and experimental work. The courses in General Science 1, where taught in the central Alberta high school inspectorate, resemble courses in academic science (Physics and Chemistry) in emphasis. With the few classes in General Science 2, excellent instruction and learning were achieved.

The courses in French are very widely chosen in Alberta high schools. The majority of the teachers stress the structure of the language, vocabulary study and written work. In a good number of the classes in French, conversational French is now taken as a main aim for development, with commendable results, with reading comprehension and the mastery of vocabulary and grammar, as well, achieved with from reasonable to excellent success. The numbers of students and classes in Latin are now limited, partly because of the competition of the general and technical electives for the students time, and partly because the number of teachers who are prepared to teach Latin is not large. There are examples of thorough instruction in Latin, particularly in some of the larger city schools.

Of the three fine arts, Music and Art are more commonly taught in the non-urban schools than is Dramatics. In the city high schools Dramatics takes the lead, with a lesser emphasis on Music. The program in these subjects in the smaller schools is largely determined by the availability of teachers who have made special preparation for teaching these subjects. In the urban high schools teachers of these subjects have a better opportunity for specialization in the field of fine arts; special facilities combined with the attractiveness of a new subject makes Dramatics the most popular of the subjects in this group. Where there are

classes in Music, the course is usually effectively taught and developed, with the time carefully divided among choral singing, theory, elementary ear-training and sight-singing, and music appreciation. In most cases class work in Art 1 is made practical and interesting with guidance for the students in their development of artistic ability. The teachers of Dramatics provide the students with valuable leadership, placing emphasis upon interpretive reading and the actual production of plays rather than upon a formal study of theatre arts. The students benefit both in their development of elocutionary ability and in their sense of achievement as participants.

The course in Vocations and Guidance was offered in 110 non-urban high schools as well as in the city high schools. The interest of principals and teachers in Guidance as a service increased. More teachers have undertaken special preparatory study for the duties of student counsellors. Sociology I appears to be one of the most interesting of the general electives. The teachers develop discussions from the course themes, applying principles studied to the students' immediate social environment. Frequently teaching becomes inductive, with generalizations developed from a number of specific illustrations or from facts gleaned from the students' own experiences. Psychology 1 continues to be one of the more popular general electives. Teachers are reasonably well prepared for presenting this study and achieve a good measure of success in making some of its general concepts meaningful for the students. The number of classes in Economics is not large. The classes in Economics are taught, usually, by the teacher of third-year Social Studies, with appropriate methods and directed study. The students' time is usually very profitably spent in the Creative Writing classes, where this subject is taken.

The commercial electives, Group B, are taught in city high schools, and in less complete programs in twenty-eight other centres, as well as in seven of the private secondary schools. The training in these subjects is taken as part of the High School Diploma program. The training provided in the schools which have a complete, or fairly complete, commercial program is on the whole very successful. Students who have a talent for commercial work and who complete the courses in the commercial electives successfully can graduate with the Diploma and immediately assume office positions. Typewriting 1a is one of the most widely chosen general elective subjects. In this subject very good results are being achieved, on the whole, by and for the students through the instruction and the training provided.

The high school inspectors report that classes in Farm and Home Mechanics are being taught in 98 high schools, and in Home Economics in 105 high schools. The number of teachers of Farm and Home Mechanics in high schools is 48, and of Home Economics 44. There are 22 circuits, with travelling teachers providing instruction in these subjects in groups of schools from two to six. In addition, the technical electives are represented in the programs of 33 high schools outside of the cities, with classes in Woodwork, Metalwork, Electricity, Automotives, Arts and

Crafts, Homemaking, Fabrics and Dress, Animal Science, Plant Science, and Printing. These classes are filling a definite need and their growing popularity indicates the appreciation of their value for the members.

One or more courses in Practical Agriculture (Plant Science 1 and 2, Animal Science 1 and 2) were offered this year in the following schools: Athabasca, Canadian Union College (with classes including students from the Lacombe High School), Cardston, Fort Saskatchewan, Glenwood, Magrath, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Spirit River-Rycroft, and Stony Plain. The total number of students in these classes in this school year was 160. The Alberta high school courses in practical or vocational agriculture are planned for students preparing to farm. The courses are creating and maintaining high interest and very valuable work is being done. The outlines of the courses apply the principle that effective teaching for the vocation of farming involves first-hand participation in farm practice as well as classroom and laboratory study of Agriculture as a science. The program in Agriculture in Alberta high schools is still in an early stage of development, but the apparent results are definitely encouraging.

The fall conventions of teachers offer a valuable opportunity for the high school inspectors to render assistance to principals and teachers by guiding discussions in the group meetings, by contributing to the programs and by consultation. The discussions of teaching and administrative problems at seventeen of these conventions which were attended by members of the high school inspection staff were mutually beneficial and of definite and practical value.

Commercial Departments

Number of Classrooms:

(a) Classrooms in which teachers are engaged in teaching commercial subjects on a full-time basis in city high schools (Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Drumheller, Wetaskiwin)	34
(b) Classrooms in which teachers are engaged in teaching commercial subjects on a full-time basis (or almost on a full-time basis) in town schools	8
Total full-time commercial teachers	42

Classrooms in which teachers are engaged in teaching commercial subjects during part of each school day:

(a) In city high schools	6
(b) In town schools—50% or more of the teacher's time devoted to commercial work	4
(c) In schools where one teacher devotes less than 50% of his or her time to commercial work	16
Total part-time Commercial teachers	26

Private Secondary Schools:

(a) Classrooms in which the teacher is engaged in teaching commercial subjects on a full-time basis (Camrose Lutheran College, Canadian Union College)	4
Classrooms in which teachers conduct commercial classes during part of each school day	3
Total commercial departments in private schools	7

Note: Above numbers of classrooms do not include instruction in the General Electives: Bookkeeping 1a, Stenography 1a, Typewriting 1a.

Teachers' Qualifications:

(a) Bachelor of Commerce degree, First Class or High School Certificate and Advanced Special commercial Certificate	11
(b) Degree (other than B. Comm.), First Class or High School Certificate and Senior Certificate in commercial subjects	16
(c) Degree, Alberta teacher's certificate and Special (Senior) Certificates in commercial subjects taught	16
(d) First Class Certificate and necessary special qualifications in commercial units taught	22
(e) Other qualifications—Elementary and Intermediate School Certificate and Special Certificate in commercial unit taught	2
Special vocational Certificate	1
Total	68

Teachers' Qualifications in Private Secondary Schools:

(a) Degree, First Class or higher certificate and Advanced or Senior Certificate (commercial)	2
(b) First Class Certificate and special qualifications in commercial units taught ..	4
(c) Elementary and Intermediate School Certificate and Special Certificate in commercial unit taught	1
Total	7

Private Secondary Schools

The programs of instruction in the following secondary schools (Grades IX to XII or Grades X to XII) were approved for the year by the Department of Education:

Location	School
Calgary	Mount Royal College
Edmonton	Alberta College
	Christian Training Institute
	Concordia College
	St. Anthony's College
	St. John's College
	Pensionnat de l'Assomption
Camrose	Alberta Bible Institute
	Camrose Lutheran College
Red Deer	Canadian Nazarene College
College Heights	Canadian Union College
Midnapore	Lacombe Home
Coaldale	Alberta Mennonite High School
Sexsmith	Peace River Bible Institute

The enrolment in the senior grades for the year in these colleges and schools was:

Grade IX	Grade X	Grade XI	Grade XII	Total
113	224	268	445	1,053

The qualifications of the teachers in these colleges and schools for the year were as follows:

Teachers holding:

(1) University degree and valid Alberta certificate	37
(2) Alberta teacher's certificate but without complete degree standing	21
(3) Degree and partially complete professional training	13
(4) Academic or professional standing but no Alberta certificate	10
Total	81

All of these private secondary schools are affiliated with church organizations. Since they are residential, providing often at very moderate cost, a type of environment and supervision that is appreciated by many parents, they fulfill a very important educational purpose. Pupils who live at a prohibitive distance

from local high schools and some who are of adult age are enabled very advantageously to take the work of the senior high school year in these institutions. Most of the private schools maintain the same, or approximately the same, standard with respect to the qualifications of teachers as do the tax-supported high schools. In the cases in which there are staff members whose professional standing is not quite complete, they are required to follow a definite program of professional study, usually by attendance at the summer session of the Faculty of Education of the University of Alberta, with the aim of securing Alberta teachers' certificates. All of these schools were inspected during the year. The standards of instruction in almost every department in these schools approximate closely those of our progressive Alberta high schools. The inspectors find the principals and teachers very ready to accept suggestions with respect to the programs of subjects, the organization of high school classes, equipment and methods of teaching.

EDUCATION OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

Deaf and Blind Pupils

In keeping with a practice of long standing, the Department again sent school-age children of the Province having seriously defective hearing or sight to reputable schools for the deaf and the blind outside the Province. The only exceptions were those whose parents refused to allow their deaf or blind children to leave home.

As yet no schools for the instruction of deaf or blind children have been established in the Province as the number of these cases is not sufficiently large to justify them. However, the pupils are well taken care of elsewhere at the expense of the Department.

The table on the following page shows the number of our pupils that were taken care of during the school year and the schools to which they went. In addition to the pupils shown, one Alberta student who graduated from the MacKay School for the Deaf in 1948 is still attending Gallaudet College for the Deaf in Washington, D.C., transportation costs being paid by this Department.

School	December Term	June Term
Mackay School for the Deaf, Montreal	31	31
Institutions des Sourds-Muets, Montreal	2	2
Nazareth Institute for the Blind, Montreal	1	1
Ontario School for the Blind, Brantford	11	11
School for the Deaf and the Blind, Vancouver	5	5
School for the Deaf, Saskatoon	51	49
	101	99

As in former years, the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society very generously provided treats for all Alberta pupils attending schools for the deaf and blind. The Edmonton Kiwanis Club again took care of children between trains when they were going to or returning from the schools.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind continued to

give valuable assistance with the completing of applications for admission to the Ontario School for the Blind.

The total amount expended on behalf of deaf and blind children during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, was \$70,095.34.

Special Classes for Other Handicapped Children

The Department pays a grant to assist school districts or school divisions with the operation of special classes for children who are mentally subnormal, and for children who have serious auditory or visual defects. The grant for each class is one-half of the salary paid to the teacher. The table below gives information about such classes in operation in the Province during the school year—July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951.

School Board	Nature of class	Average Enrolment
Calgary Public	Sub-normal, 6 classes	82.2
	Sight-saving, 1 class	12.6
	Hard-of-hearing, 1 class	17
Edmonton Public	Sub-normal, 6 classes	68.2
	Sight-saving, 1 class	9.6
	Hard-of-hearing, 1 class	8.7
Calgary Separate	Sub-normal, 1 class	10.9
Edmonton Separate	Sub-normal, 1 class	15.2
Medicine Hat Public	Sub-normal, 1 class	14.2
19 classes		238.6 pupils

The Department also makes grants to assist with the education of children suffering from various physical handicaps and cared for by the Junior Red Cross Hospital in Calgary, the Edmonton General Hospital, the Central Alberta Sanatorium, and the Junior Hospital League of Edmonton. There are three teachers for the classes in the Alberta Red Cross Crippled Children's Hospital at 1820 Richmond Road in Calgary. These classes had average attendances during the school year of 12.3 pupils, 13.3 pupils, 10.7 pupils; total average attendance, 36.3 pupils. A grant of \$1,000.00 for each of these classes was made by the Department of Education. The Junior Hospital League provides a teacher for the children who are recovering from the effects of poliomyelitis in the University of Alberta Hospital in Edmonton. A grant of \$1,000.00 is paid to the League by the Department of Education.

Report of the Curriculum Branch

(M. L. WATTS, Director)

The members of the staff of the Curriculum Branch, in addition to performing their regular administrative duties, serve on the curriculum committees related to their offices and advise numerous subcommittees. The officials of the Branch, in addition to the Director, are as follows: Associate Director, A. B. Even-son; Supervisor of Guidance, A. A. Aldridge; Supervisor of Teacher-Service Bureau, E. J. M. Church; Editor-Librarian,

L. R. Gue; Supervisor of Audio-Visual Aids Branch, D. S. Hamilton; Co-ordinator of School Broadcasts, Miss Doris Berry; Script Editor, Miss Hazel Robinson; Supervisor of Examinations Branch, H. Hawes.

I. MAJOR CURRICULUM COMMITTEES

A. *General Curriculum Committee*

The General Curriculum Committee met on December 1, 1950, and June 1, 1951. At the latter meeting it approved statements of policy that will have an important influence on secondary education in Alberta for some years to come. The Articulation Committee, which had been reconstituted following a request of the General Curriculum Committee at its meeting of November 25, 1949, submitted a statement on revised matriculation requirements. Upon the recommendation of the Articulation Committee this statement was issued jointly by the Minister of Education and the President of the University. It was the culmination of the Articulation Committee's deliberations extending over several years, and in the opinion of the General Curriculum Committee represented a major advance toward better co-ordination of high school and university programs. For the sake of the record, the preamble of the statement follows:

"In revising matriculation requirements three main considerations seemed particularly important. It is essential that general university standards should be maintained. It is desirable to give some greater measure of flexibility to the high school program so that it can be fitted to the varied needs of students, especially to those who may not be planning to come to university. It is undesirable to force on a high school student too early a decision concerning the faculty or school he will enter. As a result of consultation between representatives of the University, the Department of Education and other interested parties, it was felt that certain changes could be made that would be in line with these three main objects if it were possible to achieve an effective co-ordination of the high school teaching of the academic subjects with the university teaching, especially with the university teaching in the first year. It became apparent that such co-ordination was particularly important in two fields; namely, foreign languages and mathematics.

"With respect to foreign languages, it is proposed to require two years of study taken sequentially in Grades XI and XII. This will replace the present three-year program extending over Grades X, XI, and XII. The new courses in Grades XI and XII will concentrate on basic structure and grammar and will aim at a more careful reading of a few authors rather than a more cursory reading of a variety of authors. For the purposes of the University, this seems the best kind of preparation for the student to offer as a foundation. The university first-year courses will be carefully adjusted to the level reached at the end of the Grade XII course. If this is done, it is felt that by the end of the first year of the university course there need be no lowering of standards at all. Further, the proposed arrangements will make

it easier for students who have a particular bent towards foreign languages to receive a basic training in more than one foreign language, an arrangement which is not feasible at present.

"In connection with mathematics, again the importance of better co-ordination became clear. At present, four courses are required; one in Grade X, one in Grade XI and two in Grade XII. It was felt that three courses would be sufficient, one in each of Grades X, XI, and XII, for university purposes if the material covered were organized on the basis of consultation between the high school curriculum committee and certain members of the University staff, who are familiar with the needs of the University with respect to this particular subject. While the result will no doubt be that, at the end of Grade XII, the amount of content covered is somewhat reduced, it is hoped that the necessary basic training will be given and if the first-year university courses are well adjusted to the high school training, again, looking at the program of high school and university as a whole, it is felt that there need be no real lowering of standards.

"It is planned to organize machinery to see that the co-ordination referred to in the above paragraphs is properly achieved. Further, this machinery for co-ordination between high school and university courses will provide for not only foreign languages and mathematics (in which it seems to be especially urgent) but for other academic subjects as well.

"It will be noted that a 60% average in the six units is required. Experience has shown that students entering with an average of between fifty and sixty are likely to get into difficulties at university level. The 60% average gives a reasonable guarantee that the student is university material.

"In summary, with respect to the high school program the new matriculation requirements provide four major benefits. First, the fact that the final decision to prepare for university entrance may be postponed for one year, namely, to the beginning of Grade XI, on the one hand should enable students to choose courses better suited to their vocational intentions or exploratory interests, and on the other should obviate the need of taking prerequisites in Grade X as safeguards in case matriculation later appears desirable. Second, the reduction in the number of subjects required for matriculation will enable students to take a more varied program, supplementing the academic subjects by technical, commercial, or general electives alternatively, it will permit a greater measure of specialization in a major interest. In this connection it is hoped that provision may be made that students who wish to do so may take additional courses in such academic subjects as mathematics, science, or foreign languages. Third, the reduced requirements will provide additional time for the study of the English language. Fourth, it will now be possible for the great majority of students preparing for university entrance to complete Grade XII in one year instead of two. On the whole, it is expected that the new arrangements will enable the high school to offer a program more in harmony with the

objectives set forth in the Department of Education's recently issued 'Curriculum Guide for Alberta Secondary Schools'.

"The new requirements represent what the University is prepared to accept as soon as the necessary new or revised courses are prepared and effected by the Department of Education. In the meantime, existing requirements will be accepted."

The general requirements for matriculants from the high schools of Alberta seeking admission to the University were then set forth as follows:

- (a) a High School Diploma with
- (b) "B" or higher standing in the required courses of Grade XII as set forth below in the prescriptions of the various schools and faculties, and
- (c) an average in these courses of at least 60%.

The specific requirements of the various faculties and schools were next given in detail. These will appear in the University Calendar and need not be recorded here.

The second important statement arising out of the deliberations of the General Curriculum Committee governed policy with respect to teacher participation in curriculum building. The statement follows:

Resolutions providing for wider participation in curriculum building were passed by the Junior and the Senior High School Curriculum Committees at their recent spring meetings. These resolutions represent the latest effort on the part of the Department of Education and its advisors to encourage a broad professional interest and participation in curriculum matters on the part of teachers and laymen. The general policy of the Department in this regard has not changed since study groups and public meetings were organized in 1941. But during the last six years its efforts have been towards devising an administratively feasible plan that would permit effective continuous revision of the curriculum and maintain relatively permanent channels of communication between local curriculum study groups and the central or provincial curriculum committees. A discussion of the attempts that have been made along this line was a factor in the passing of the resolutions. The members of the Junior and Senior High School Curriculum Committees believe that the provisions of these resolutions present a challenge to professionally-minded teachers and an opportunity to give effective educational leadership in their own communities.

Resolution of the Senior High School Curriculum Committee

"Whereas the educational needs and the capacities for meeting these needs vary from community to community; and

"Whereas it is desirable to encourage widespread teacher participation in the development of the curriculum; and

"Whereas it is desired to encourage the development of

secondary education in all administrative units without imposing impracticable conditions or unnecessary limitations on any; and

"Whereas the control of the central authority over curriculum matters is secured by (a) matriculation requirements, (b) diploma requirements, and (c) the necessity for ministerial approval,

"Therefore be it resolved that the High School Curriculum Committee recommend to the Minister of Education that where an administrative unit can demonstrate special need or purpose and competence to do so, it be extended the privilege of developing and implementing courses suited to its needs, subject to the limitations set forth above, and subject to the approval of the Department of Education. And further be it resolved that following the approval of the Minister, the full text and interpretation of the resolution be published in the ATA Magazine, and by special bulletin to all school superintendents." Carried.

Resolution of the Junior High School Curriculum Committee

"Whereas the educational needs and the capacities for meeting these needs vary from community to community; and

"Whereas it is desirable to encourage widespread teacher participation in the development of the curriculum; and

"Whereas control of the Department of Education over the general curriculum as a whole is maintained by its retention of the construction of the basic compulsory courses—Social Studies—Language and Mathematics—Science—and by its control over the general regulations governing the total program;

"Therefore be it resolved that (1) the Junior High School Curriculum Committee approve in principle the motion passed by the Senior High School Curriculum Committee regarding the participation of local units in curriculum making, and (2) that the Junior High School Curriculum Committee recommend to the Minister of Education that, in the field covered by the exploratory subjects, the privilege of constructing and implementing courses suited to its needs be extended to a city, town, or school division, provided that adequate reason for such courses and the competence to construct them can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Minister, and (3) that following the approval of the Minister, the full text and interpretation of this resolution be published in the ATA Magazine, and by special bulletin to all school superintendents." Carried.

1. *Legal and Constitutional Aspects:* Except for some reservations concerning the right of religious minorities, the B.N.A. Act vests the control of education in the people of Alberta through the legislature. Notwithstanding the fact that local administrative units have been set up to implement educational policy, the control of education lies with the provincial legislature through the B.N.A. Act, The Alberta Act, and The Department of Education Act. This implies:

1. the responsibility of all school officers to *all the people of the province*, rather than just to the local community;

2. the responsibility of the provincial department to protect the interests of *all the people of the province*, while providing opportunities to meet local demands and needs;
3. recognition of the fact that what goes on in education in one community is the concern not only of that community but of *all the people of the province*.

"The problem involved in securing widespread participation in curriculum development is that of recognizing the legal and constitutional necessities (provisions) while seeking to take advantage of the wisdom of people who are directly concerned with the welfare of their immediate families in local communities.

"Organization for increased activity in curriculum building at the local level must therefore be through the local board and its administrative officials, since the local board is the legally constituted agency of the provincial department. The administrative officials of the board are held responsible for meeting the requirements of the province. Changes in curriculum should take place under their leadership, or at least with their approval, thus ensuring proper authority for them, and permitting some continuity in general policy.

2. "*General Principles*: New courses prepared locally should be in harmony with the principles set forth in Bulletin I—Foundations of Education—and in the Curriculum Guide for Alberta Secondary Schools. Teachers undertaking to make modifications in the present curriculum should be prepared, therefore, to study these publications and to become familiar with the modern professional literature relevant to the field being considered.

3. "*Suggested Subjects*: At the present time the opportunity of preparing new courses to meet local needs lies in the field of electives. For example, in senior high school, additional courses in certain science fields, vocational electives and foreign languages might be offered; in junior high school further exploratory subjects could be provided.

4. "*Lay Participation*: The local administration should arrange for lay participation in defining special community needs with respect to curriculum. The co-operation of members of Home and School Associations and other informed laymen should be obtained.

5. "*Provincial Curriculum*: The Department of Education will continue to prepare and distribute programs of study as it has in the past. Every school, especially the small school, will find that the programs issued by the Department will be adequate for its needs except in the case of the special circumstances referred to in the resolution. Consequently, the present curriculum committees of the Department of Education will continue their work as at present, making use of teacher representatives and appointments as has been the practice in the past. That is to say, any curriculum work undertaken on the local basis will

be in addition to that by the Department of Education committees.

6. *Procedure:* (a) When advantage is being taken of these resolutions, an application should be made through the Superintendent of Schools to the Secretary of the Junior and Senior High School Curriculum Committees, the Associate Director of Curriculum. Applications should provide sufficient information to satisfy the Department that the requirements of these resolutions with respect to need, competence, and form of local organization can be met adequately.

(b) Such applications will be reviewed by the Senior High School Curriculum Committee (or the Junior High School Curriculum Committee) at its next meeting following the receipt of the application. If the application is approved, the local authorities may proceed with the preparation of the course, and upon its completion submit it for final approval to the Senior High School Curriculum Committee (or the Junior High School Curriculum Committee). Since these committees meet semi-annually only, it will be necessary to have the completed course approved in the school year preceding that in which it is planned to implement it.

(c) The Curriculum Branch will act as a central clearing house for publishing information with respect to courses which are approved and in process of preparation in order to give other interested and qualified administrative units an opportunity to participate jointly with the applicant in the preparation of the course. When two or more administrative units use the same course, they should also use the same texts and primary references."

B. Senior High School Curriculum Committees

The High School Curriculum Committee held two sessions during the school year. Its several subcommittees also met frequently during the year. Although very few changes were made in high school courses, considerable time was spent by the subcommittees in study and research as a basis for curriculum revision in the near future.

The only new courses that were placed on the high school program were two courses in Grade X Mathematics. Certain subcommittees concerned with other subjects drew up tentative outlines for new Grade X courses which are now being tried in a few schools on an experimental basis. Included in the category of Grade X experimental courses are Social Studies, Physical Science, and Health and Personal Development.

Arising out of the deliberations of the General Curriculum Committee on the subject, the members of the Senior High School Curriculum Committee devoted considerable time to the problem of increased participation of teachers in curriculum planning. As a result a resolution was sent forward to the General Curriculum Committee setting forth conditions under

which an educational administrative unit could be extended the privilege of developing and implementing certain courses of study to meet its particular needs.

The Committee also considered the problem of effective teaching of English Language in the high school. Approval was given to the separation of the language program from the literature program for instructional and administrative purposes, to the provision of four periods per week for language, and to the extension of the present course in Creative Writing so that it will be available to students in Grades X, XI, and XII.

C. Junior High School Curriculum Committee

This was a very busy year for members of the Junior High School Curriculum Committee. The full committee required two three-day sessions, and various subcommittees met more frequently than is usual in their efforts to prepare programs of study for the coming year. Final editions of the Curriculum Guides for Science and Literature were prepared, and the Social Studies-Language Curriculum Guide for Grade VII and the Junior High School Handbook were printed in tentative editions, although it is expected that only minor revisions will be necessary for the final editions. A trial edition of the Curriculum Guide for Health and Personal Development was also prepared, but because of the nature of this course it is probable that extensive modifications may be required before the final printing can be made. The subcommittee on Social Studies-Language also produced a trial program to be used in a limited number of Grade VIII classrooms.

Although the basic principles governing the philosophy of the Junior High School have not been substantially altered, all the bulletins issued do present a new approach to the curriculum and suggest modifications in classroom procedures.

D. Elementary School Curriculum Committee

The Elementary School Curriculum Committee met during October and in March. The Committee continued to consider the means by which teaching methods in the elementary school subjects might be improved; the preparation of a bulletin outlining teaching methods in the schools was approved, as was also the preparation of a bulletin on the use of teaching aids in the elementary schools. The work of the subcommittees appointed to examine the free reading materials and reference materials for the enterprise was reviewed and some modifications were suggested to improve their procedures. The Committee examined in detail Bulletin 3 on Handwriting and Art, which had been published in September, and directed that a memorandum be sent out correcting certain discrepancies in a few of the letter forms. A subcommittee was set up to examine the Arithmetic in Grades I and II, and to recommend a new text. The work of the subcommittee on Physical Education was examined, and authority given to proceed with the publication of Bulletin 4, Physical

Education, and Bulletin 4 Supplement (music for the rhythms section of the Physical Education program). These were distributed to the schools in June.

The Committee also gave careful consideration to the increased participation of teachers in curriculum planning and development. Previous attempts of the Department of Education to facilitate such participation were reviewed, and the recommendations of the General Curriculum Committee regarding the matter were discussed. It was the opinion of the great majority of the Elementary School Curriculum Committee that the program of studies in the elementary school was sufficiently flexible to allow the teacher to participate to a great extent in the building of the curriculum.

II. TEACHER SERVICE BUREAU

In May, 1951, Mr. L. G. P. Waller resigned as Educational Editor to accept the position of Inspector of Indian Schools for Alberta. Mr. L. R. Gue was appointed to the post of Educational Editor and assumed the duties of that office in July.

The Bureau continued to render valuable editorial service to the Department of Education and to arrange for the printing and distribution of the Department's publications. It dealt with twenty-six items during the year under review. The Supervisor assumed major responsibility in connection with the final editions of Bulletin 3, Handwriting and Art; Bulletin 4, Physical Education; and Bulletin 4, Music Supplement. The Educational Editor prepared classroom bulletins on Social Studies, numbers 23, 24, 25, and 26. A complete list of the publications of the Department of Education with which the Bureau dealt during the year follows:

A. *Elementary School.*

1. Bulletin 3, Handwriting and Art
2. Bulletin 4, Physical Education; and Bulletin 4, Music Supplement
3. Canada Welcomes Newfoundland (a pamphlet describing the enterprise upon which the film "Developing an Enterprise" was based)

B. *Junior High School.*

1. Curriculum Guide for General Science
2. Curriculum Guide for Social Studies-Language (Grade VII tentative edition)
3. Handbook (tentative edition)
4. Curriculum Guide for Health and Personal Development (tentative edition)
5. Curriculum Guide for Mathematics (tentative edition)

C. *Senior High School*

- 1. Program of Studies, Bulletin 4
- 2. Program of Studies, Bulletin 6
- 3. Program of Studies, Bulletin 8
- 4. Aids for teachers of French
- 5. Classroom Bulletin on Social Studies, Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26

D. *General*

- 1. Annual List of Publications
- 2. Advance in Secondary Education

Evaluation and Distribution of Material

In addition to distributing the official publications of the Department, the Bureau evaluates and distributes free of charge other materials which are considered of educational worth in the classroom. General distributions were made of twelve items comprising approximately 60,000 individual pamphlets, leaflets, broadsheets, maps, charts, or tearsheets. Many other items were issued on request.

Information Service

The Bureau, as in past years, answered many requests for information or materials, received from school children, teachers, and administrators both within and outside the province. Disposal of requests was as follows:

Requests referred elsewhere	92
Information sent out by letter	54
Material sent	578
Reply, no material or information	64
Total	788

III. GUIDANCE BRANCH

A. *Extension Work*

1. With teachers: During the year in-service training of teachers was continued in institutes and meetings of principals' associations in various parts of the province. It is felt that teachers in training at the Faculty of Education, particularly those working towards the temporary license program, should receive some preliminary instruction in basic guidance principles. This could be accomplished by means of special courses and orientation lectures. The Supervisor addressed a total of five classes at the Calgary and Edmonton branches of the Faculty of Education, and in addition, collaborated in the offering of Education 309 (Guidance and Mental Hygiene) at the summer session.

2. With laymen: The Supervisor gave addresses at meetings of the Home and School Association in various parts of the province and attended the annual convention of the Association

where he served as chairman of one group session and consultant to another. In addition, talks were given to other adult groups and to sectional meetings of the Alberta School Trustees' Association.

3. With students: Every opportunity was used to talk to students and assist them in clarifying their thinking with respect to career choice. In this regard, close liaison was maintained with Dr. A. J. Cook, Director of Students Advisory Services at the University of Alberta. Students' Careers Nights were organized in five centres throughout the province and were attended by nearly 2,000 parents and students.

The Supervisor answered 500 letters in response to requests from students for information on vocations and professions. In view of the fact that school staffs are able to provide information on many vocations, the appreciable number of requests handled by the Supervisor of Guidance may be taken as evidence that students are showing increased concern about the choice of a career.

In July the Canadian Junior Red Cross held its first leadership training course for high school students at Lake Edith, Jasper, with students attending from Alberta, British Columbia, and four American high schools. The Supervisor served as Camp Director.

Desire to assist further in the education of exceptional children led to the formation, in Edmonton, of a Northern Alberta Chapter of the Association for the Study of the Education of Exceptional Children. Participation by special class teachers, representatives of the Department of Education and the Faculty of Education, medical and nursing services, the Guidance Clinic, the Cerebral Palsy Clinic, and other groups augurs well for the success of this group and for the assistance that it can render to parents and education authorities.

B. Publications.

During the year the following were issued to assist in the implementation of the guidance program:

1. Four issues of a Guidance Newsletter were published at intervals for the purpose of informing teachers of Health and Personal Development courses and counselors about material available to assist them in their work.

2. The bulletin, "Occupational Trends and Employment Opportunities," was revised and brought up to date.

3. A pamphlet entitled "Questions and Answers on Smoking," giving current information and opinion on the use of tobacco was issued as supplementary material for Health and Personal Development courses.

4. Two additional job studies in the Alberta Occupations series were distributed.

C. *Personal Development Courses.*

Experimental work with the trial courses in Health and Personal Development was continued during the year in Grades VII, IX, and X, with approximately 250 schools participating. As a result of the findings of the teachers in these schools the course is being revised and will be continued on an experimental basis during the school year following with inclusion of a course from Grade VIII. Orientation sessions in the personal development field were held throughout the province, at which a high percentage of teachers of the elementary and junior high school grades were present.

IV. AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS BRANCH

At the annual meeting of the Audio-Visual Committee the main items dealt with were: some revision and clarification of the Shared Payment Plan for Damaged Films; the bulletin "Equipping the School for Projection: Suggestions for Architects, Superintendents, and Principals"; methods of determining efficiency of circulation of films from the Branch; experimentation with Film-Story Readers.

A. *Selection.*

During the year the screening committee held fifty meetings and screened and reported on approximately three hundred and sixty motion picture subjects.

CONTENTS OF THE LIBRARY (AT JUNE 30, 1951)

	No. of Titles	Multiple Prints	Total No. of Prints	
Sound films	767	1,249	2,016)	2,531
Silent films	315	200	515)	
Filmstrips	1,500	356	1,856	
2x2 Slides	60 sets			
Reference books	26			

Among the above 16mm. films are a number which have been placed in the library on indefinite loan from the following sources:

	Sound	Silent
Alberta Tuberculosis Association	4	—
Ambassador of Belgium	1	—
B.C. Tree Fruits Ltd.	3	—
Canadian Cellucotton Products Co. Ltd.	2	—
Canadian Johns-Manville Co. Ltd.	—	1
Canadian National Railway Co.	1	—
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	2	5
General Motors Corporation	20	—
Gregg Publishing Company	1	—
Imperial Oil Limited	4	—
International Harvester Co.	2	—
J. I. Case Company	4	—
Kelly, Douglas and Company Ltd.	5	—
Maple Leaf Milling Co.	1	—
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.	5	1
Nabob Foods Limited	2	—
National Film Board	168	42
Shell Oil Company	1	—
Sugar Information, Inc.	1	—
Swift Canadian Co. Ltd.	2	—
Tea Bureau	2	—
Total	231	49

B. Circulation and Service.

Circulation:

	Number of Items Shipped, September 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951			
	Films	Filmstrips 2x2	Slides	Totals
September, 1950	1,552	364	17	1,933
October	2,561	762	32	3,355
November	2,872	1,018	64	3,954
December	1,983	760	33	2,776
January, 1951	3,185	1,035	58	4,278
February	3,080	1,024	51	4,155
March	2,480	920	57	3,437
April	3,012	1,140	63	4,215
May	2,914	871	52	3,837
June	1,679	433	25	2,137
Totals	25,298	8,327	452	34,077

The total circulation for the past six school years has been:

16mm. films	35mm. filmstrips
1945-46 4,365	1945-46 1,762
1946-47 8,375	1946-47 3,402
1947-48 12,662	1947-48 5,399
1948-49 19,778	1948-49 8,415
1949-50 24,111	1949-50 8,235
1950-51 25,298	1950-51 8,327

Shared Payment Plan for Damaged Films: This plan was initiated in September, 1947. It is voluntary, and besides offering protection by a pooling of damage charges, also emphasizes the need for care of film materials. It operates for the duration of the school year, from September 1 to June 20. Statistics covering the amount paid into the Plan and damage charges incurred are given below:

Amount paid into the Plan, 1950-51	\$660.75
Amount of direct damage incurred by users of the Plan	\$259.50

In explanation of the above it should be pointed out that no assessment is made for minor damage, which is constantly occurring and for much of which the responsibility cannot be traced, or for damage to films which are already in a weakened condition owing to previous, sometimes undetectable impairment. It may also be noted that there has been less damage since the Shared Payment Plan for Damaged Films has been in effect.

Circuits in Various School Divisions: Following is a list of school circuits in operation up to June, 1951. In these the materials are booked from one school to another in the school circuit:

Dickson-Markerville Circuit (School Division No. 15)
 East Smoky A.T.A. Local (School Division No. 54)
 Heinsburg A.T.A. Sub-local (School Division No. 46)
 Namao A.T.A. Sub-local (School Division No. 24)
 Peace River School Division No. 10
 Red Deer School Division No. 35
 Rocky Mountain House S.D. No. 2590 (School Division No. 15)
 Sniatyn Circuit (School Division No. 18)
 Spirit River School Division No. 47
 St. Margaret Circuit (School Division No. 46)
 Stony Plain Film Circuit No. 1 (School Division No. 23)
 Strawberry Area Film Council (School Division No. 49)

Catalogs and Information on Film Materials: Part I of the Filmstrip Catalog was reprinted and distributed in September, 1950. Supplementary lists have been issued to keep both the Film and Filmstrip Catalogs up to date. Special classified lists have been made up for the Edmonton School Board and for other branches of the Department of Education as requested for publication in their bulletins.

C. *Instructional Use of Film Materials*

Publications: Besides the additions to catalogs which have been described in the section on Circulation and Service, the Branch has continued to issue its Notes to Users which presents in brief form any information which might assist teachers in using materials circulated by the Branch.

In April, 1951, the printing was completed of a bulletin, **EQUIPPING THE SCHOOL FOR PROJECTION: SUGGESTIONS FOR ARCHITECTS, SUPERINTENDENTS, AND PRINCIPALS**. This was prepared for the purpose of improving facilities for projection in schools which are being built and will be built in the province in the immediate future. It presents a compendium of information for those who are endeavoring to equip their schools to the best advantage with projection facilities.

Teaching Notes or Guides: Following a recommendation of the Audio-Visual Committee of the Department in February, 1950, one-sheet guides have been collected for three-quarters of the sound films in the Audio-Visual Aids Branch library. The recommendation was that these should be stocked in bulk and sold at cost to schools. Owing to lack of office space, it has not been possible to put this practice into effect in the past year. When possible to do so, it will furnish a real contribution to proper utilization of films in the province, and is a service in which Alberta is pioneering among the Departments of Education in Canada.

Assistance in Improving Use of Materials: During 1950-51 the Supervisor visited 35 schools, including ten in Edmonton, eight in Calgary, seven in Lethbridge, and ten at other points. The procedure followed was to examine physical conditions, to discuss catalogs and problems of service, to observe materials being used and to give any suggestions possible with respect to these. Wherever possible, conferences were also held with the superintendents or special supervisors.

D. *Public Relations.*

In response to a request from the Provost Home and School Association, the Supervisor addressed that group on March 19. He continued to serve on the Radio-Visual Committee of the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations and acted as chairman of a study group on "Audio-Visual Aids for the School" at the Federation's convention in May. In November he addressed the Alberta School Trustees' convention on equipping the school with projection facilities.

V. SCHOOL BROADCASTS BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Radio Committee was held on February 19, 1951. Members considered detailed reports of the year's activities and gave direction on the following matters:

A. *Broadcast Schedule.*

Satisfaction was expressed with the present arrangement of programs. The fifteen minute programs at eleven o'clock were

carried by CKUA, CFBP, and CFCN (after Christmas), the thirty-minute broadcasts at two o'clock by CKUA, CBX, CJOC, CFBP. The series included History, Current Events, Citizenship, Literature, Speech, Stories, Health, and Music. In addition two new series in Guidance and in Art were added to fit the new courses of study. Oral French, also geared to changes in the course of study was broadcast in the evening over CKUA because the complicated high school schedules make it difficult for classes to tune in during school hours.

B. Utilization.

During the year there were continued evidences of growth in the use of programs. Many superintendents expressed satisfaction in the increasingly high quality of the programs and recommended thorough use among the teachers in their divisions.

It is estimated that over fifty per cent of all elementary and junior high school classrooms are now making use of the broadcasts. There are almost three times the number of classrooms listening as there were in 1946-47. Coverage in 1950-51 was not as adequate as it had been hoped because some of the private stations did not join in the educational network, with the consequence that in these areas there was a noticeable drop in registration. Standards of production have been raised as a result of the continued efforts of the management and staffs of CKUA and CBX in co-operation with the School Broadcasts staff.

C. Evaluation.

In so far as pressure of work permitted, contact with teacher opinion was kept so that the programs were presented as helpfully as possible. Meetings were held by the Co-ordinator with teachers in Calgary and Edmonton to evaluate the series and provide opportunities for teachers to contribute to the planning of series. During conventions teachers from Strawberry and Holden Divisions were addressed. This contact with teachers makes it possible for the Co-ordinator to learn about the reception of the broadcasts and at the same time to offer suggestions for more effective use of the programs.

The drawing series, planned by the Manitoba Department of Education and carried for the first time in Alberta, aroused more interest and comment than any other series, and even in the one-year period proved well worth while in stimulating pupils to greater creative activity. A display of work was hung for the Superintendents' Conference, the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations convention and in the Edmonton Museum of Arts. Teachers' remarks were most favorable, urging a continuation of the series.

D. Visits and Publicity.

To help train student teachers to use school broadcasts well, the Co-ordinator addressed Faculty of Education students in

Calgary and Edmonton, illustrating programs by means of tape recordings and discussing methods of presentation to classes. Since more radios are now in rural demonstration schools these teachers were also encouraged to give education students some practice in the use of the programs during their training period in the country.

Some four hundred teachers were addressed during the summer school classes, so that new programs might be outlined, and aims discussed.

E. School Radios.

The Branch has continued to be a source of information for teachers and school boards wishing advice on purchasing radios. Through the agency of Marketing Services Limited sets at reduced cost have been made available. Efforts have been made to keep a supply of battery radios and combination radiophonographs, but this has been difficult since the larger electrical companies are reducing these lines because increased rural electrification is lessening the demand for battery sets.

F. Co-operation with Western Provinces.

In order to plan details of the series in which the western provinces work together, representatives of the four provinces met on October 4. The meeting place, according to the rotation system, was Victoria. The Co-ordinator attended for Alberta. As a result of detailed evaluation of the programs for the preceding year plans were made for another season.

The united resources of the four provinces make it possible to present programs of very high calibre. In the historical broadcasts authenticity of local background is guaranteed. These series have proved valuable in helping to establish an appreciation and understanding of Western Canada's history and citizenship. In music the fine musicianship of Winnipeg school choirs and talent at Vancouver has been made available to Alberta classrooms and has increased students' interest in music. In drawing, the skill and help of supervisors of art in Manitoba and Alberta has greatly benefited both teachers and pupils.

G. National Advisory Council.

On March 1-3 in Toronto the Director of Curriculum joined educators from across Canada in the sessions of the National Advisory Council. Their purpose was to outline the Friday afternoon programs broadcast to school children of the Dominion. These series, presented by the CBC, include Canadian history, glimpses of the Commonwealth, nature lore, music and Shakespearean drama. Calling upon outstanding casts, writers and producers, the programs make a real contribution in broadening children's knowledge.

VI. EXAMINATIONS BRANCH

A. *Advisory Boards.*

The Grade IX examinations are directed by the Entrance Examinations Board. During 1950-51 it held two sessions to discuss and determine examination policy, select examiners and make final revision of examination papers. For the school year 1950-51 two changes in past practice were effected by the Entrance Examinations Board. First, the Grade IX diploma was changed in format and instead of classifying Pass students as H, A, B, or C, Pass students were simply issued a Pass diploma, with the top five per cent passing "with honors". Second, the examination procedure was changed with respect to two subjects, Social Studies and General Science. For these two subjects, the final marks were determined by the teacher's recommendation and a final examination, each evaluation being weighted fifty per cent of the final mark.

The Grade XII examinations are carried out under the direction and jurisdiction of the High School and University Matriculation Examinations Board. Two general sessions of this board were held to determine examination policy, select examiners, and review examination results. The Executive of this board met three times.

The marking of the Grade IX and Grade XII Departmental Examinations and the evaluation of results in non-examination subjects of the high school grades were under the over-all supervision of the Associate Director of Curriculum.

B. *Grade XII Supplemental Examinations, August, 1950.*

According to subject, the distribution of answer papers was as follows:

Algebra 2	393
Biology 2	256
Chemistry 2	438
English 3 Language	722
English 3 Literature	722
French 3	318
German 3	9
Latin 3	69
Physics 2	369
Social Studies 3	626
Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry	387
Total Candidates	4,309

The table below shows the distribution of candidates by gradings in the various subjects.

Subject	No. of Cand. securing "B" or higher	No. of Cand. securing "C"	No. of Cand. below "C"	Total
Algebra 2	121	175	97	393
Biology 2	124	71	61	256
Chemistry 2	144	192	102	438
English 3	306	284	132	722
French 3	110	150	58	318
German 3	6	3	—	9
Latin 3	34	30	5	69
Physics 2	115	158	96	369
Social Studies 3	192	277	157	626
Trig. and An. Geometry	122	168	97	387

C. *Grade XII Examinations, June, 1951.*

The distribution of 27,432 answer papers, according to subject, was as follows:

Algebra 2	2,411
Biology 2	2,115
Chemistry 2	2,635
English 3 Literature	4,430
English 3 Language	4,432
French 3	1,885
German 3	67
Latin 3	312
Physics 2	2,224
Social Studies 3	4,352
Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry	2,569
Total Candidates	27,432

The following table shows the distribution of candidates by gradings in the various subjects:

Subject	No. of Cand. securing "B" or higher	No. of Cand. securing "C"	No. of Cand. below "C"	Total
Algebra 2	1,453	606	352	2,411
Biology 2	1,276	517	322	2,115
Chemistry 2	1,598	634	403	2,635
English 3	2,669	1,091	656	4,416
French 3	1,215	433	237	1,885
German 3	63	1	3	67
Latin 3	203	67	42	312
Physics 2	1,332	543	349	2,224
Social Studies 3	2,619	1,079	654	4,352
Trig. and An. Geometry	1,569	627	373	2,569

The table below gives the number of candidates for the Departmental examinations for the past seven years:

Year	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of Candidates	5,384	6,410	6,480	6,545	6,531	6,539	6,410

Appeals for re-reading Grade XII examinations were received from 385 students, and 544 papers were re-read. A total of 68 appeals were "sustained", that is, the student received sufficient extra marks to raise the letter-grade category of his mark in the subject appealed.

The number of High School Diplomas issued during 1950 was 2,852. This is slightly higher than the 1949 total of 2,753.

The number of transcripts of official records issued up to December, 1950, was 4,332, as compared with 3,857 the previous year.

D. *Non-examination Subjects of the High School Program*

Confidential Reports were submitted by principals, and official statements of results were mailed by the Department direct to students. Copies of results were supplied to school districts and divisional boards.

Below is a comparative table of Certificates of Credits issued for the last five years:

Grade	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Grade XII	4,462	4,567	4,439	4,565	4,475
Grade XI	6,200	5,704	6,140	6,193	6,631
Grade X	7,760	7,687	7,464	7,989	8,452
Totals	18,422	17,958	18,043	18,747	19,558

E. Grade IX Examinations.

The following table shows the distribution of gradings among 10,813 candidates writing the Grade IX examinations:

FREQUENCY COUNT FOR GRADE IX EXAMINATIONS								
Category	Cities, Towns and Villages		Rurals		Correspond- ence		Total for Province	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pass with Honors	643	7.27	79	4.42	6	3.29	728	6.74
Pass	7,418	83.89	1,571	87.86	153	84.07	9,142	84.55
Fail	782	8.84	138	7.72	23	12.64	943	8.72
	8,843	100.00	1,788	100.00	182	100.00	10,813	100.00
(In addition 107 students were considered as Special Cases.)								

(In addition 107 students were considered as Special Cases.)

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CANDIDATES AND WRITING CENTRES FOR GRADE IX EXAMINATIONS						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
No. of Candidates	10,363	10,277	9,724	10,119	10,916	10,920
No. of Writing Centres	1,214	1,141	1,084	1,113	983	905

TABLE SHOWING GRADE IX CATEGORY GRADINGS						
Category	1948		1949		1950	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
H	492	5.06	496	4.90	438	4.06
A	3,045	31.31	3,181	31.44	3,353	31.05
B	3,376	34.72	3,632	35.89	3,635	33.66
C	1,805	18.56	1,784	17.63	2,414	22.35
D	1,006	10.35	1,026	10.14	959	8.88
	9,724	100.00	10,119	100.00	10,799	100.00

	1951	
	No.	%
Pass with Honors	728	6.74
Pass	9,142	84.55
Fail	943	8.72
	10,813	100.00

GRADE IX GRADING PER SUBJECT, 1950-51						
Category	Reading Test	Eng. Lit.	Eng. Lang. (Percentages)	Social Studies	Math.	Science and Health
H	10.41	10.13	12.02	9.04	11.13	9.37
A	27.99	25.78	26.58	27.79	26.02	25.45
B	33.27	35.80	32.48	33.52	36.50	38.18
C	21.67	19.06	22.24	20.61	17.13	17.18
D	6.66	9.23	6.69	9.06	9.23	9.82

Report of the Registrar

(D. M. SULLIVAN)

Board of Teacher Education and Certification.

In 1945 the Normal schools were superseded by the Faculty of Education as the training school for teachers of all grades, I to XII inclusive. A board was constituted by Order-in-Council No. 6/45 to deal with problems directly affecting teacher education and certification, and to prepare recommendations to the Minister. On this board there are five representatives of the Department of Education, including the chairman, Mr. W. E. Frame, Chief Superintendent of Schools. The University of Alberta has five representatives on the Board, the Alberta Teachers' Association has three, and the Alberta School Trustees' Association, one.

This board held three meetings during the academic year 1950-51, in October, November, and March. Matters which en-

gaged the attention of the members at these meetings were: the feasibility of screening candidates for the teaching profession; narcotics education; in-service training for teachers; ways and means of increasing the supply of Home Economics teachers and teachers in other special fields such as Music and commercial subjects; programmes in Guidance, in Arts and Crafts; courses in content and methods relating to English Language; entrance requirements to the Faculty of Education, especially to the Temporary License program.

Teacher Training.

The one-year course of teacher training leading to the Temporary License is offered in Edmonton and Calgary. There is a two-year course leading to the Standard E Certificate, elementary route, and also a two-year course leading to the Standard S Certificate, secondary school route; these two-year courses are given in both Calgary and Edmonton. The Calgary branch offers a practical course in Industrial Arts for three years but the final year for the B.Ed. degree in Industrial Arts must be taken in Edmonton. The Edmonton branch offers the three-year program leading to the Professional Certificate, and the complete four-year program leading to the Bachelor of Education degree and post-graduate programs in Education. The enrolment in the Faculty of Education for the year 1951-52 was as follows:

295 men and 476 women were registered in Edmonton;
59 men and 154 women were enrolled in Calgary.

The total of 984 was somewhat smaller than the corresponding total of 1,065 in the previous year. The falling off was largely in the Temporary License program or one-year course in which there were 55 men and 247 women for a total of 302 students, as compared with 424 in that short course the previous year.

Government Assistance to Teachers in Training.

In the fall of 1946, additional students were induced to enter the teaching profession through remission of fees for all one-year program students. During the next two years the payment of fees was continued and in addition two hundred scholarships were offered of a value of \$200.00 each for candidates in the one-year program or in the first year (but not the second year) of the two-year program. In the fall of 1949 a new bursary scheme was introduced in which school divisions and school boards participate jointly with the government in offering bursaries of \$300.00 to all who can meet the entrance requirements.

In 1950-51, by a new ruling fees were paid in the first year for students in Education regardless of whether they were intending to stay one year or two years at the University, provided that they signified their intention of becoming elementary teachers. The 1951-52 plan gives more encouragement to prospective teachers who take the two-year elementary courses; students are encouraged to stay at the University for two years, with the assistance of a bursary the first year and fees guaranteed for two years. Six years ago when government assistance was inaugurated, the total outlay was \$31,174.00 for the year 1946-47. By the year 1950-51 the amount spent for this purpose had expanded to \$125,678.00.

Board of Reference.

The Board of Reference was constituted in 1934 to deal with disputes or disagreements between school boards and teachers with respect to the termination or cancellation of contract or engagement between school boards and teachers. It consists at the present time of three district court judges, but a dispute or disagreement may be referred by the Minister to a single member of the Board. Three cases were referred to the Board in 1951, two of which were later withdrawn. The third case was heard in Calgary on July 17 and the action of the school board in terminating the contract was confirmed by the judge.

Number of Teachers with Degrees.

Of the 6,282 teachers in our schools during 1950-51 twenty-two per cent had degrees. The types of certificates and degrees held are shown in the table as follows:

Type of Certificate	B.A., B.Sc., or B.Comm.	B.Ed.	M.A., M.Ed., M.Sc. or Doctorate
1. Professional, High School Teacher's, or Academic	207	658	80
2. Junior High, or Standard S	28	16	4
3. First Class	258	18	56
4. Senior E. and I., or Standard E	5	8	—
5. E. and I. previous to 1945	26	—	2
6. Second Class	7	—	1
7. Letter of Authority	2	—	—
	533	700	143
SUMMARY 1,376 have one or more degrees		22%	
4,906 have no degree		78%	
6,282		100%	

Teacher Exchange.

A teacher applying for exchange to another province or country must be at least twenty-five years of age, with five or more years of successful teaching experience. The application is signed by the local school authority and by a medical practitioner and after endorsement by the Deputy Minister of Education it is sent to Toronto, where the office of the Canadian Education Association makes the final arrangements as to matching with a teacher from the other province or country.

During the year 1950-51 there was an increase in the number of inquiries respecting the interchange of teachers. Some thirty teachers were given information regarding the exchange plan and the Deputy Minister approved the applications submitted by ten teachers. Five exchanges were arranged, two for Toronto, two for England, and one for Scotland. Of the five remaining applications, tentative suggestions were made for two exchanges, but the arrangements were not mutually satisfactory to the persons concerned.

As in previous years, Imperial Oil Limited made a grant of \$5,000.00 for teacher exchange bursaries.

CERTIFICATES HELD BY THE TEACHERS UNDER CONTRACT IN 1950-51

Name of Certificate	No. of teachers holding these certificates
Professional	325
High School	654
Academic	79
Junior High School	100
Standard S	221
First Class	1,231
Senior Elementary and Intermediate	44
Elementary and Intermediate	1,674
Standard E	40
Junior Elementary and Intermediate	992
Temporary License	0
Second Class	571
Letters of Authority	334
Vocational Special	17
	6,282

CERTIFICATES ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

July 1, 1950-June 30, 1951

In the following table, where reference is made to another province, an evaluation has been made of the training received in that province and the Alberta certificate has been issued after the teacher has met our requirements for certification in this province. When the term, "married," is used it refers to a certificate re-issued to a female teacher who has changed her name because of marriage.

	Alberta	Other Provinces	British Possessions	Other Countries	Totals	Grand Totals
(a) Interim Certificates						
Professional:						
Alberta	212					
(including 171 re-issued; 8 married)						
British Columbia		1				
Saskatchewan		13				
Manitoba		4				
Ontario		8				
New Brunswick		1				
Nova Scotia		2				
England			1		242	
Standard S:						
Alberta	125					
(including 34 re-issued; 4 married)						
Saskatchewan		6				
Ontario		1			132	
Standard E:						
Alberta	97					
(including 57 re-issued; 10 married)						
British Columbia		1				
Saskatchewan		3				
England			1		102	
Elementary and Intermediate						
Alberta	36					
(including 8 re-issued; 24 married; 1 'Change of Name')						
British Columbia		3				
Saskatchewan		63				
Manitoba		9				
Ontario		5				
Quebec		2				
New Brunswick		1				
Nova Scotia		4				
England			3		126	
Junior E. and E.:						
(Temporary License)						
Alberta	419					
(including 48 married)						
British Columbia		3				
Saskatchewan		54				
Manitoba		1				
Ontario		1				
Nova Scotia		1				
England			1			
United States				1	481	
Second Class:						
Alberta	5				5	1,088
(including 4 married)						
	894	187	6	1	1,088	
(b) Permanent Certificates						
Professional:						
Alberta	370				370	
(including 274 re-issued; 18 married)						
Standard S:						
Alberta	282				282	
(including 224 re-issued; 40 married)						
Standard E:						
Alberta	294				294	
(including 206 re-issued; 42 married)						
Elementary and Intermediate 'N':						
Alberta	350				350	
(including 349 re-issued; 1 married)						
Elementary and Intermediate:						
Alberta	184				184	
(including 3 re-issued; 86 married)						
Second Class:						
Alberta	44				44	
(including 1 re-issued; 37 married)						
	1,524				1,524	2,612

The foregoing tables include in the Alberta list 1,327 certificates re-issued to teachers who qualified for certificates of a higher class than that originally granted to them; 322 re-issued on account of change of name through marriage; 1 re-issued on account of "Change of Name."

(C) *Letters of Authority.*

Letters of Authority were issued to persons whose academic and professional training was satisfactory to the Department, this action being necessary to alleviate in some degree the acute teacher shortage. Letters of Authority were also issued to students of the Faculty of Education who were not entirely successful in completing the year's course of training in April, 1951.

Letters of Authority issued	586
(including 171 Letters of Authority issued to those students of the Faculty of Education who failed partially in their year's work).	

(D) *Special Certificates.*

Certificates have been issued as follows for the teaching of Art, Music, Dramatics, Physical Education, Industrial Arts, Home Economics, Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Stenography, commercial subjects, and primary courses. Qualifications for these special certificates may be obtained by completing prescribed courses at the summer school of the University of Alberta, or other recognized institutions.

Advanced Certificate	19
Senior Certificate	80
Junior Certificate	235
Kindergarten-Primary Certificate	10
Primary Certificate	8
Total	352

Under the Tradesmen's Qualification Act the Provincial Apprenticeship Board has laid down certain requirements of trade training leading to journeyman's qualifications. Students in high schools may, while attending school, meet the trade training requirements in part if they are receiving instruction in shop subjects in certain fields designated as trades, provided that the instructor holds a Unit Shop Certificate. These Unit Shop Certificates are confined to designated fields of specialization, the fields being: Mechanical Drawing, Woodwork, Electricity, Metal Work, Automotives. A teacher may be granted the Specialist Junior Certificate in Woodwork, for example, if he possesses journeyman's qualifications in Woodwork, and has credit for one year's work in six approved courses (exclusive of Health and Physical Education) in the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, or if he is a graduate of a two-year course in Woodwork at the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art and has a teaching certificate and has completed three summers' work in industry in his own special field (ten months minimum). Two Unit Shop Certificates were issued during the year as follows:

Advanced Certificate (Unit Shop)	1
Junior Certificate (Unit Shop)	1
Total	2

Inter-Provincial Movement of Teachers.

In 1951, forty Alberta teachers asked for transcripts to be sent to departments of education or educational authorities in other provinces or states. Twenty-two of these forty transcripts

were sent to British Columbia. The number of teachers coming to Alberta, however, greatly exceeds the number annually lost to British Columbia and other provinces. The figures in the table on Pages 81 and 82 indicate that 187 teachers came to Alberta last year from other provinces and countries, of whom Saskatchewan provided 139. We also receive annually a large number of teachers who qualify for only Letters of Authority. There are indications that the provinces to the east of us are taking steps to retain teachers in their own area but undoubtedly the attractive salaries in Alberta, and other economic factors, will continue to make Alberta the Canadian mecca for a few years longer.

Report of the Supervisor of Industrial Arts

(R. E. BYRON)

Objectives.

In this, the first full year of the present incumbent in supervisory duties, activity has centred upon visits to as many teachers as possible in the interest of improved instruction, and in the gathering of information upon which to base revisions of the courses of study both from an organizational and content point of view. The latter objective has now been reached, and actual writing of the courses can proceed apace.

Continuing emphasis has been placed on the guidance values of shop courses for students who need to explore their interests and aptitudes as a basis for sensible decisions regarding a choice of life work. Since wood is the cheapest medium, and woodwork the most popular phase, it has been stressed in shop courses far beyond its relative importance to our industrial life. Boards and teachers are encouraged to provide experiences in Electricity and Radio, Metalworking, Crafts, and Automotives.

Emphasis still is being placed upon the informational aspects of industrial courses, both as a background for everyday life in this increasingly technological and complex modern world, and as instruction complementary to the regular subjects of the curriculum.

Conference of Industrial Teachers.

Approximately seventy-five per cent of industrial teachers attended a two-day conference held at the Composite High School, Red Deer, in May. Assistance to teachers in the nature of projects and teaching procedures was the theme of the conference, which was adjudged highly successful by those attending. In spite of the difficulty of bringing together all industrial teachers, necessitating as it did the closing of their shops, it was decided that the conference should be an annual or biennial event. Every effort will be made to have future conferences coincide with those of the Home Economics teachers in view of the parallel responsibilities of Industrial Arts and Home Economics teachers.

The Research Committee on Practical Education

Two important meetings of the Alberta Advisory Committee of the Research Committee on Practical Education were held, contributing to the final reports of the Central Committee, "Two Years After School" and "Better School for Canadian Youth." Both reports have been favorably received and constitute the first major research in the field of Canadian education. The reports are based upon information gathered by questionnaires to employers and employees.

Organizing, Planning, and Equipping New Centres

New shops were opened at Bawlf, Blackie, Brant, Cayley, Chinook, Hughenden, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Picture Butte, and Vulcan. Conferences with architects and divisional superintendents permitted incorporation of features facilitating the implementation of the courses of study, both with respect to the planning of buildings and the purchase of equipment.

The employment of travelling teachers continues to be the best available means of bringing industrial experiences to rural students. More than fifty per cent of existing shops are now served by travelling teachers.

The development of central shops to which nearby schools are vanned is a growing trend, twenty-one schools being served by this means. The primary advantage lies in economy of capital outlay for buildings and equipment. By special arrangement, Indian schools at Gleichen and Cluny have access to industrial instruction in divisional school shops.

Instructional Films

In co-operation with the Audio-Visual Aids Branch of the Department, a number of films were screened and particularly worthwhile issues have been purchased and placed in the Branch library, where they are available to schools on a loan basis. The films deal with aspects of industrial subjects which are difficult to present by normal instructional means.

News Letter.

Three news letters were prepared and distributed during the year to all industrial teachers, embodying information regarding instruction, regulations, safety education, sources of supplies, and new publications. A comprehensive list of publications dealing with content and professional aspects of industrial instruction was also compiled and distributed.

Teaching Duties.

The supervisor taught a methods course to students in the final year of the Bachelor of Education Degree program in Industrial Arts at the University of Alberta. Although the assumption of teaching duties throughout January, February, and March was somewhat confining, the advantages of this first-hand contact with prospective teachers in the industrial area were many.

Statistics.

Relating to the duties of the supervisor:	
Supervisory visits	60
Administrative visits	43
Meetings, conferences, conventions	51
Teaching duties (non-consecutive)	24 days
Relating to the operation of schools:	
Enrolments	
Grade VII	2,672
Grade VIII	2,584
Grade IX	2,139
High school 4-credit courses	1,859
High school 8-credit courses	2,429
Number of school shops	131
Number of circuits	27
Number of shops on circuits	77
Number of instructors	84
Number of schools vanned to central shops	21

Report of the Supervisor of Home Economics

(A. BERNEICE MACFARLANE)

General Observations.

The Home Economics program in Alberta schools exemplifies a program in which the main phases of Home Economics are emphasized in a practical way—primarily to widen the interest and abilities of the girls in the field of homemaking, and secondly to afford an opportunity to explore the possibilities of a career in related fields.

Impetus has been given to the program through the increased interest shown by the citizens in parent-teacher meetings, improvement of facilities and equipment, extension of van services, attendance by the teachers at special workshop conferences, exchange of ideas through newsletters, increased use of the Department library and Audio-Visual Aids services, and teacher participation in the revision of courses.

A one-day workshop conference was held at Olds School of Agriculture in October, followed by the Home Economics Association convention. This was attended by 78 teachers from all over the province.

The Home Economics teachers in the southern section of the province attended a one-day workshop conference in Lethbridge in November, and a one-day workshop conference in Taber in April.

Extension of Services.

Home Economics was taught in the following schools for the first time: Andrew, Bawlf, Blackie, Brant, Cayley, Chinook, Crescent Heights High School in Calgary, Falher, Gleichen, Hairy Hill, Hughenden, Hussar, Mossleigh, Myrnam, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Stirling, Two Hills, and Vulcan.

New accommodation for existing centres was provided at Grande Prairie, High Prairie, and Lethbridge.

Home Economics centres were re-opened at Arrowwood, Barrhill, Bonnyville, Hillcrest, Iron Springs, Picture Butte, Sundre, Turin, and Willingdon.

Teacher Supply.

The supply of qualified teachers continues to be limited, but increased enrolment at university and at summer school helps to alleviate the situation.

Dormitories.

There are twenty-four dormitories in the province. They continue to serve in a worthwhile fashion enabling rural students to continue their education.

New accommodation was provided at Grande Prairie.

Statistics.

Relating to duties of the supervisor:

Number of rooms visited in a supervisory capacity during the year—reports submitted	79
Number of above visits of full day duration	31
Number of above visits of half day duration	48
Administration—no reports	23
Conventions, conferences, meetings, (days)	31
Instruction duties (days)	15
Graduate study (days)	15
Office and Departmental duties (days)	112
Number of dormitories visited	14

Relating to operation:

Number of Home Economics centres	167
Number of teachers	113
Full-time instructors	80
Part-time instructors	33
Number of circuits	27
Number of centres on circuits	81
Number of private schools	2
Total number of pupils under instruction	12,705

Enrolment of pupils in Home Economics classes for the school year 1950-51:

Special opportunity class	29
Grade VI	93
Grade VII	2,707
Grade VIII	3,187
Grade IX	3,121
Home Economics 1	1,306
Home Economics 2	436
Needlework	145
Fabrics and Dress 1	612
Fabrics and Dress 1 (half course)	305
Fabrics and Dress 2	114
Fabrics and Dress 3	18
Homemaking 1	389
Homemaking 1 (half course)	80
Homemaking 2	93
Homemaking 3	11
Arts and Crafts	59

Report of the Correspondence School Branch

(G. F. BRUCE, *Director*)

This branch provides educational opportunities to children and adults who for one reason or another cannot attend school or obtain the course which they desire. This service is given free of charge by the Department of Education to:

- (1) Children of school age who live where there is no school.
- (2) Children who because of illness cannot attend school.
- (3) Persons who are in detention homes in Alberta.

Courses have also been made available to a few adults suffering from prolonged illness who were able to undertake formal studies.

Enrolment.

As the teacher shortage in the province was not so acute, the enrolment for the year was lower—a total of 7,871. As may

be seen in the following table, the decline was most noticeable in the elementary grades.

Comparative Tabulation of Enrolments for 1949-50 and 1950-51:

	1949-50	1950-51
Elementary (Grades I-VI)	4,610	2,891
Junior High School (Grades VII-IX)	1,523	1,117
Senior High School (Grades X-XII)	3,937	3,863
	10,070	7,871

Education in Detention Institutions and Prisons.

Correspondence courses were provided to youths and men incarcerated in the Oliver Mental Institute, the Fort Saskatchewan Provincial Gaol, and the Lethbridge Provincial Gaol. Recently, youths moved to the Bowden Institution have been continuing the studies which they commenced in another institution. During the school year 1950-51 a total of eleven boys under the Department of Public Welfare and juvenile court jurisdiction were provided with courses. A high degree of success was achieved with the faithful co-operation of the boys' supervisor at the institute. Twenty-five men at the Fort Saskatchewan Gaol were enrolled for courses, on recommendation of the representative of the John Howard Society. In the Lethbridge Gaol seventy-eight men were enrolled for courses at the elementary, junior, and senior high school levels. With the whole-hearted co-operation of the warden and the guard assigned to educational matters, most gratifying efforts have been exerted by many of the students. One man won two scholarships in Art. Another qualified as a winner in a short story contest. A third did outstanding work by earning credits in eight high school courses. The warden has expressed his warm appreciation of the assistance in disciplinary matters that correspondence courses give him. Our teachers show interest and genuine desire to give every assistance they can to these students. One teacher finds them to be an interesting challenge so the major part of the enrolments are her particular students.

On recommendation of the superintendent, quite restricted programs were provided to three inmates of the Oliver Mental Institute.

Library Service.

The library continues to give invaluable assistance to pupils and students taking correspondence instruction. During the year 1950-51 a total of 8,475 general library books were sent out. In addition, 450 "pleasure-reading" books for pupils of Grades I to VI were sent out from a special collection, the Sadie K. Robinson Memorial Library; 152 books were lost or not returned and 30 were discarded as outworn through library facilities. The service given to children and youths in outlying places is deeply appreciated by many hundreds of children and parents.

Supervised Centres.

The number of schools in which supervisors were in charge was about forty per cent below the previous year. The following table provides comparative figures concerning the enrolment cancellation and unbroken continuance of centres during the school years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Statistics Pertaining to Supervised Centres for the School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

	1949-50	1950-51
Total Number of Centres Enrolled	288	160
Number of Centres Cancelled	178	93
Number Operating Until June 30	110	67

ELEMENTARY SECTION

(GRADES I TO VI)

As more qualified teachers were available, the number of pupils taking correspondence instruction in supervised centres was the lowest it has been for some years. The total pupil enrolment for Grades I to VI was lower than in 1949-50. It should be noted that the percentage decline in the number of supervised centres is greater than that of pupils enrolled. This results from the fact that 1,029 pupils and students in 1950-51, as against 1,002 in 1949-50, studied at home or in institutions. Of the total individual enrolment, thirty-four were in institutions, eleven were in the Northwest Territories, eight were in other provinces and six were in other countries. The table below gives a comparative statement with the enrolment of 1949-50.

Enrolments, Cancellations, and Promotions for the School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

	1949-50	1950-51
Enrolled	4,610	2,891
Cancelled	2,587	1,394
Promoted	1,410	984

The total pupil cancellation was 1,394. Of this number, 1,099 cancelled courses because qualified teachers took over the work of supervisors. The great majority of these pupils received correspondence instruction until April 30, after which date recent graduates of the Faculty of Education directed the activities of many classrooms.

Promotions.

It has been stated that out of the total enrolment of 2,891 there were 1,099 pupils in classrooms later taken over by teachers; 199 of the remaining 1,792 returned to school; 492 failed to complete their year's work or had their lessons checked by supervisors; 984 were promoted by the Branch; the remainder cancelled their courses for one reason or another.

Elementary Instructors.

In addition to the sixteen teachers on the permanent staff, eighteen temporary teachers were engaged, bringing the total to

thirty-four during the busiest marking period. The Branch is fortunate in being able to call back to work on a temporary basis many instructors who have given excellent service on similar occasions in the past. Many letters of appreciation of the personal interest of teachers in their pupils were received from both pupils and parents.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

The decline in the number of supervised centres brought about a decrease in the pupil enrolment in these grades. Below is a comparative statement of enrolments, cancellations, and promotions for the three grades for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51.

Enrolments, Cancellations, and Promotions for the School Years 1949-50 and 1950-51:

Grade	Enrolled	1949-50 Cancelled	Promoted	Enrolled	1950-51 Cancelled	Promoted
VII	552	401	138	333	171	93
VIII	456	324	132	311	139	112
IX	515	109	192*	473	101	165**
	1,523	834	462	1,117	411	375

* An additional 59 students completed the minimum requirements at least in exploratory subjects.

** An additional 60 students completed the minimum requirements at least in exploratory subjects.

The following table presents an interesting breakdown of student enrolment in the junior high school grades.

Classification of Students Enrolled in Junior High School Grades in 1950-51:

Grade	Home	Centre	School	Adult	Prison	Medical	Total
VII	82	201	2	9	19	20	333
VIII	73	164	8	15	20	31	311
IX	116	52	193	72	22	18	473
	271	417	203	96	61	69	1,117

In Grade IX, of the 198 students who wrote the departmental examinations, 6 obtained honor standing, 165 obtained pass standing, and 27 failed to meet requirements. It is a pleasure to report that a Grade IX correspondence student who worked for a considerable part of the school year won the Governor General's medal in one school division. Another won second prize in an essay contest sponsored jointly by the I.O.D.E. and the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta.

Junior High School Instructors.

It was found possible to make a further reduction in the number of instructors employed. The permanent and temporary staff in January of 1950 totalled twenty-four; in 1951 it was sixteen. For a period when many lessons were received the total reached twenty-one.

During the year three instructors took courses leading to university degrees; one of these took a post-graduate course which led to his obtaining his Master of Arts degree.

New Courses.

As changes in the program of studies in most subjects of the junior high school grades had not been announced and new basic reference texts had not been selected early enough, the branch was unable to rewrite many courses during the school year. Three new courses only were prepared for use in the school year 1951-52.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SECTION

The enrolment of students in the senior high school grades showed a slight decrease from that of the previous year. The Branch limited more closely the number of courses which students were permitted to undertake, with the result that the number of courses attempted was approximately ten per cent lower than that of the school year 1950-51.

A more stringent policy of dealing with dilatory students was adopted. Those who submitted no lessons in a subject for a period of one month to six weeks and who gave no reason for this apparent inactivity had courses terminated. All students were informed that for any course not completed within the school year the student would be required to pay a re-registration fee of \$2.00; further that the study of any one unit of a subject could not be extended over a period of two school years without paying again the full registration fee. The results were that those students who were indifferent had courses cancelled; those who were not conscientious and determined worked more vigorously, and the gradings obtained by them were somewhat higher.

The following tables show the comparative student and course enrolments for the past three years.

Enrolments and Cancellations in Grades X-XII in the School Years 1948-51:

Year	Enrolled	Cancelled	Net Enrolment
1948-49	3,733	259	3,474
1949-50	3,957	794	3,143
1950-51	3,863	907	2,956

Number of Courses for which Students Enrolled and Number Cancelled in School Years 1948-51:

Year	Total	Cancelled	Net Total
1948-49	7,331	712	6,619
1949-50	7,223	1,687	5,536
1950-51	6,437	1,898	4,539

Non-Examination Subjects.

At the end of the school term of 1950-51 there were 2,385 students enrolled in 3,529 courses. Of these, 693 were studying by correspondence exclusively, and 1,692 were supplementing their classroom programs. Of the first group, 136 were adults, teachers, or diploma students.

Of the 2,385 students who enrolled in non-examination subjects, 1,743 (73%) completed one or more subjects. The number of courses undertaken was 3,629, of which 2,502 (68%) were

completed. Among the students who completed one or more courses, 96.42% were successful in obtaining credits; 68.3% of the students enrolled completed all the work they undertook.

Examination Subjects.

At the end of the school year 758 students—290 adults and teachers and 468 students of school age—were enrolled in departmental examinations subjects. Of these, 551, or 71.2%, comprised of 31.4% adults and 68.6% students of school age, completed at least part of their program. Of the 207 who did not finish, 56% were adults.

Correspondence students wrote a total of 712 examination papers on which B, A or H standings were earned by 69%. In no subject was the percentage of students in these three groups below that of the province and in one subject, German, it was 100%. The percentages of students who obtained gradings were as follows:

Grading	H	A	B	O	D
Percentage who earned grading	6.7	23.2	39.3	21.2	9.6

Senior High School Staff.

The maximum number of teachers employed at one time during the year was thirty-one, of whom twenty-five were members of the permanent staff. Two of the temporary teachers served on a part-time basis, and one marked lessons at home. During the year one instructor continued her studies extramurally, one attended summer school at the Art Centre School in Los Angeles, and in May one took a year's leave of absence to pursue a Master's degree in Education at the University of Alberta.

Honors.

In the creative writing contest sponsored jointly by the Provincial Chapter of the I.O.D.E. and the Department of Extension, a first prize in the essay class, a second in the short story class and a second in the poetry class were won by correspondence students. The two girls chosen to represent Alberta on the Weston tour of Great Britain were studying partly by correspondence. The Helen Edith MacMillan Memorial prize offered to the correspondence student obtaining the highest mark on the departmental examinations in English III was awarded to a patient of the Red Cross hospital for crippled children with a mark of 93.

General Assistance.

Members of the staff and facilities of the Branch provided a variety of special services during the year. Considerable multilithing involving typing, drawing, illustrating, and proof-

reading was done for several branches of the Department. One high school instructor served on a special curriculum committee, several prepared and marked placement tests, and plans were made to have three others offer courses at the Grade XII Summer School to be held in Red Deer.

GRADE XII SUMMER SCHOOL

The Department of Education has made arrangements to conduct a summer school at Red Deer July 9 to August 18. This school will be held to enable students who are just short of a high school diploma or university matriculation standing to complete the remainder of their studies. To meet requirements two distinct courses will be held, one July 9 to August 17, the other August 1 to August 18.

Accommodation.

Arrangements will be made with the Red Deer School Division for the use of classrooms, dormitory accommodation, and such equipment as will be necessary. A few persons in their employ familiar with the operation of the school and dormitory will be released by the Board in order that they may assist in the summer school.

Courses.

Two courses will be provided; one of six-week duration to enable students to complete not more than two Grade XII subjects, and another of three weeks for the benefit of students who fail in not more than two courses in the June examinations and are desirous of writing the supplementals.

Report of the School-Book Branch

(WILLIAM H. NOBLE, *Manager*)

The thirty-seventh year of operation brought this Branch the greatest volume of business in its history. The increase in terms of net cash receipts was 5.5% over the previous year. In general, it has been a successful twelve months.

Financial Report.

A review of the financial aspect of School-Book Branch activities for the past fiscal year shows the business to be on a sound basis. The following statistics selected from the Provincial Auditor's report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1951, throw some light on the scope of operations:

- (a) The total net cash receipts from all book sales amounted to \$641,323.60. This sum represents an increase of \$33,278.10 over the receipts of the previous fiscal year.

- (b) To supplement and replenish stock, it was necessary to purchase book supplies to the value of \$501,014.01. Canadian publishers or Canadian agents received orders for about 90% of these purchases.
- (c) An analysis of the relative amounts of public expenditure for textbooks, reference books, and library books, in terms of our cash receipts results in these figures:

Elementary texts and reference books	\$202,823.51
Junior high texts and reference books	176,602.59
Senior high text and reference books	130,036.83
Grade I-XII inclusive: library books	131,860.67

- (d) The object of the School-Book Branch is to make books available at the lowest possible prices. During a year of marked variation in publishers' prices and in our costs of operation, the net profit on the total cash receipts amounted to a little less than one per cent.

School-Book Branch Development.

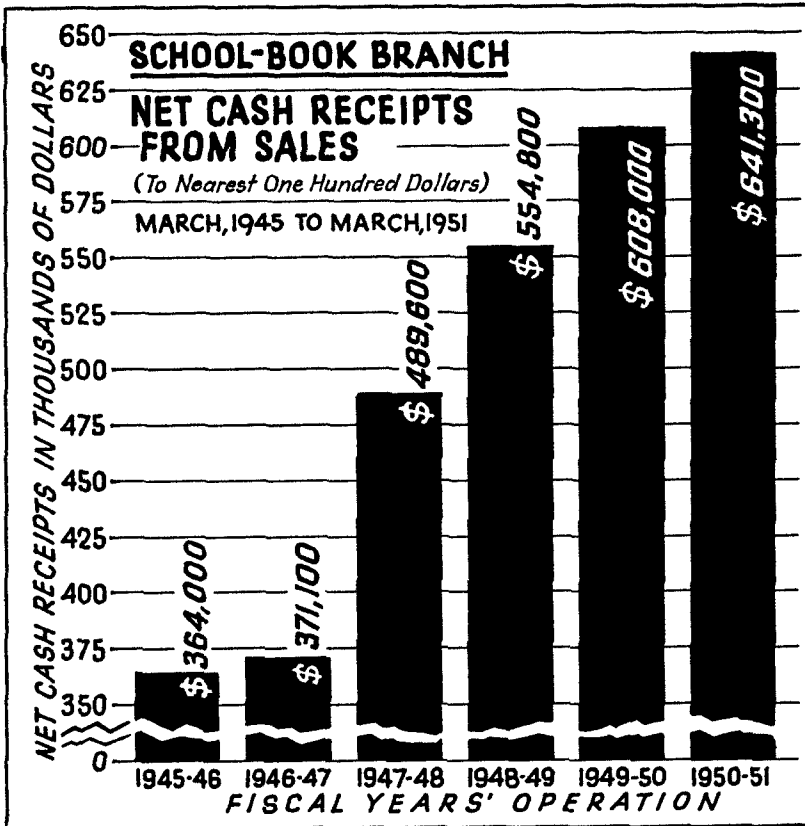
The general trend in the operation of a School-Book Branch has been toward expansion. A glance at the annual reports of the Provincial Auditor shows, for instance, that the sales receipts for the past fiscal year are six times those of 1934-35. Today, the Branch is one of the largest distributors of educational books in Canada.

A more recent period of growth, that of the six years since World War II, is depicted by the graph on the following page. It will be noted that the sales volume has increased by more than 76% during this span.

Public Expenditure on School Books.

Despite the rapid growth of the Branch and the mounting sales statistics quoted, comparatively speaking, the purchases of textbooks by schools and individuals are but a tiny part of the total costs of education:

- (a) The average expenditure per pupil for new school books of all types which were purchased from our office by schools and parents during the fiscal year which ended March 31, 1951, was approximately \$4.00.



- (b) It can be noted from official revenue and expenditure statements for Alberta school districts and divisions that, on the average, less than one per cent of the expenditures is made by school systems for library and textbooks. In 1949, for example, of every one hundred dollars spent, only about eighty-four cents went for the purchase of school books.

It would appear, then, that, although books are important and indispensable tools at all grade levels, their sale is comparatively unimpressive in terms of dollars and cents.

Sales Promotion.

Systematic efforts have been made during the year to acquaint students, teachers, school boards, and dealers with the diversity of School-Book Branch stock. Many thousands of price lists, catalogues, circulars, and letters of information have been mailed to all parts of the province.

Five new revised catalogues were compiled and printed for the school term 1951-52. In addition to an extensive advertising

campaign by mail, the Branch maintains an attractive library reading room for the use of teachers.

Organization, Function, and Services of the School Book Branch.

The School-Book Branch has the responsibility of supplying approximately 173,000 students and 6,250 teachers with one of the means to pursue their courses. Its primary function is to purchase, make available, and distribute all texts, library and reference books which are authorized by the Department of Education for the use of students in Grades I-XII inclusive.

An elaborate network of accounts with a total of some three hundred publishers in Canada, the United States, and Britain enables us to secure stock of the many authorized books. Distribution is effected from the School-Book Branch through approximately two hundred fifty retail booksellers, school districts and divisions, and extensive mail order service to students who are not near to retail outlets.

The main objective of the office is to supply books efficiently at the lowest possible prices under existing conditions. The School-Book Branch is in a particularly advantageous position to achieve this aim and to extend direct benefit to parents, students, teachers, and school boards for the following reasons:

- (a) The Government does not require that the sale of school books produce revenue or profit. The Branch operates on a basis of self-maintenance, which is to say that all costs and expenses of doing business are defrayed from the sale of books. However, after charges of operation are met, books are sold at actual cost. This policy permits the School-Book Branch to supply books at comparatively low prices.
- (b) School book prices are standardized at the lowest possible level throughout the province.
- (c) Large purchases of stock enable the Branch to obtain better prices from the publishers and to secure cheaper transportation costs. The bulk of school supplies is brought in by carload lot.
- (d) The School-Book Branch endeavors to have the publishers maintain high standards of quality in book materials and manufacture. It estimates the probable demand for many books, and functions as a large repository of authorized text and reference books, making them readily available.

The stock of titles on the shelves cannot be duplicated or surpassed in variety, quantity, or quality by any bookseller in Western Canada.

Report of Provincial Institute of Technology and Art

(J. FOWLER, *Principal*)

General.

Through its program of day, evening, and correspondence instruction, the Institute provides technical training for persons in or proposing to enter one or other of the numerous trades and industries of the Province of Alberta. It is also making a very real contribution to the cultural life of the Province through the instruction in Fine and Applied Art given in its Art Department. In recent years the Institute report has dealt in considerable detail with the work of the full-time day courses which it offers. This report will deal more briefly with these courses and will give a more detailed picture of the work of the evening classes.

Enrolment.

The following table shows the enrolment in day, evening, and correspondence courses for each school year since the appointment of the present principal:

Year	Day	Evening	Corres- pondence	Summer School	Total
1941-42	419	845	189	73	1,526
1942-43	397	579	212	77	1,265
1943-44	296	330	292	74	992
1944-45	285	287	290	135	997
1945-46	493	359	395	143	1,390
1946-47	698	392	246	224	1,560
1947-48	637	486	293	80	1,496
1948-49	611	641	280	85	1,617
1949-50	959	704	267	73	2,003
1950-51	1,194	826	425	—	2,445

Staff.

During the year the Institute employed a full-time staff of seventy-two persons and a part-time staff of forty-eight. More than 50% of the full-time instructors were graduates of the Institute. In the part-time staff the proportion of Institute graduates was 66%.

The Institute suffered the loss of four of its outstanding instructors during the year. Messrs. A. A. Peebles, G. Pilkington, and E. R. Vernon reached retirement age after giving many years of loyal and acceptable service. The unexpected death of Mr. C. A. Choate, head of the Department of Automobile Mechanics, terminated a period of thirty-two years on the Institute staff. A personal friend of all his colleagues, a gallant soldier with an honorable record in two world wars, a Christian gentleman characterized by an old-world courtesy and a real consideration for others, Lt.-Col. Choate, E.D., is sadly missed from the ranks of the staff.

Publicity.

The Institute displayed its wares to the public by holding Open House on four occasions, by means of three fashion shows, and by the closing exhibition of students' work in connection with

the Art Department. All of these functions were well attended and were productive of much favorable comment.

On fourteen occasions the Principal and members of the staff addressed service clubs and similar organizations with reference to the work of the Institute.

Through the courtesy of the Crown Lumber Company Limited, space was donated for the Institute to stage an exhibition of students' work at the 1951 Calgary Exhibition and Stampede. This exhibit brought the work of the Institute vividly and favorably to the notice of large numbers of the public of Alberta. At the same time it provided an excellent opportunity for the free distribution of bulletins, pamphlets, and other materials pertaining to the work of the Institute.

As in former years, two members of the staff were lent to the Department of Agriculture to conduct field days for farmers in the southern and eastern part of the province. Their report indicates that they conducted such field days at nine principal centres with a total attendance of well over 4,500 persons.

Research.

During the summer the same two members of the staff conducted a series of investigations into the use of propane gas in tractors. This work involved a large number of shop and laboratory experiments as well as several prolonged field tests.

The findings resulting from this research have been published in a brochure which is available for free distribution.

Further research of a similar nature is being conducted during the summer and fall of 1952, and it is expected that a further bulletin will be published on the results which have been obtained.

Student Activities.

The usual program of athletic, social, and cultural activities for the development of individuals and groups was conducted throughout the year under the sponsorship of members of the staff. Perhaps the highlight of the student year was the Twenty-Ninth Annual Tech Banquet and Dance held in the Palliser Hotel on February 2, 1951. As a co-operative effort the affair was a great success.

Placement.

As in all other post-war years the demand by industry for graduates far exceeded the supply. This has been particularly true in the fields of Aeronautics, Surveying, and Drafting. One aircraft manufacturing organization offered to place all aeronautical graduates (sight unseen) in positions at initial salaries of \$225.00 to \$250.00 per month.

Departments of the Institute.

In their day courses, all departments of the Institute had a most successful year. The enrolment constituted an all-time record, while the morale of both students and staff never was higher.

To up-grade junior members of the staff two teacher-training courses were conducted during the year. These have resulted in greatly improved esprit de corps as well as in the development of better teaching techniques both in shop and in classroom.

All departments have undertaken the preparation of Information Sheets and Instruction Sheets as teaching aids. This task will take several years to complete, but a good start has been made. The sheets are printed in the Department of Correspondence Instruction, and are sold to students at cost.

Following the policy adopted several years ago, pieces of new equipment were added in all departments during the year, with the objective of keeping each department abreast of or ahead of the corresponding industry.

A sheet metal shop was equipped during the year to provide facilities for the training of apprentices in this trade. Due largely to the ability and enthusiasm of the instructor the students in this course had a most successful year.

Evening Classes.

The program of evening classes at the Institute serves a two-fold purpose:

- (1) It serves to up-grade mechanics, technicians, and craftsmen in many industries.
- (2) It provides cultural experience and training for young and old who may be interested in Art, Crafts, Ceramics, and other similar subjects.

The enrolment of over 800 students in twenty different courses constitutes a post-war record. Forty-eight instructors were employed in this phase of the Institute's activity, and in some courses, because of lack of space, more students were refused admission than were accepted.

Judged by enrolment the most popular courses were Dress-making, Art, Drafting, Woodwork, and Geology. New courses in Building Estimating and in Petroleum Geology were also very successful.

As usual, the student body was most heterogeneous in background and interests ranging from several students who could scarcely read or write to a number of university graduates, one or two medical doctors, and even a person holding a Ph.D. degree who was enrolled in the Ceramics class. As for several years past, many former European Displaced Persons made good use of all opportunities at the Institute.

Dressmaking.

This department is still the most popular of all in the evening work.

Electricity.

This is a difficult course to organize because of the varied interests and experience of men who wish further electrical training.

Estimating.

This group is an excellent example of what can be done by securing the co-operation of men in industry. A letter sent to Calgary building firms resulted in a very worthwhile enrolment.

Geology.

In many respects this is the most vigorous branch of the evening class work.

Machine Shop.

The group again this year was rather small, but it still does very fine work.

Radio Code.

This class is of particular interest to radio amateurs.

Welding.

Three courses during the winter showed the continuing demand for instruction in this subject.

Woodwork.

This was again the most popular of the hobby courses.

In addition to the above, evening courses are also offered in the following subjects: Art, Automobile Mechanics, Carpentry, Ceramics, Diesel, Drafting, Oil Chemistry, Radio, Welding.

Saturday Morning Art Class.

The enrolment of 123 filled classes to capacity. A number of members of the class in oils have reached the age limit set, but wish to return for further work and eventually will take their places in regular evening courses.

Correspondence Courses

To assist in up-grading persons in various fields of industry the Institute offers nine home-study courses: four in Coal Mining, four in Steam Engineering and related fields, and a preparatory course in Practical Mathematics.

The head of this department reports that a total of 3,750 papers were corrected during the year. This year's figure for Mathematics papers corrected is an all-time record. The busiest month of the year was January, when 453 papers were corrected. During the period February to May inclusive, outside assistance was required for the correction of some of the Steam papers.

The present enrolment is derived from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Yukon Territory, and Northwest Territories.

A number of the courses are in process of being revised to bring them thoroughly up to date. These include the courses in First Class Mining, First Class Steam, and Practical Mathematics.

During the year 280 students were enrolled, giving a total of 425 "active" students on the books.

Conclusion.

Once more it is desired to record the large measure of loyalty, support, and co-operation which the Principal has received from all members of the staff throughout the year. Special mention must be made of the Shop Director, Mr. E. W. Wood, who has shown great initiative and a ready willingness in assuming heavy responsibilities in connection with the oversight of shop teaching, the maintenance of buildings, the preparation of estimates of expenditures on Capital Account, the organizing of teacher-training courses, and other matters vital to the welfare of the Institute.

Report of Health and Recreation Branch

(J. H. Ross, *Director*)

The period covered by this report marked one of the most successful to date for the Health and Recreation Branch. The trend to increasing utilization of the services provided by this branch, on the part of communities and organizations through the province, continued. Physical recreation centres (classes) were conducted in 73 communities by 194 certificated recreation leaders, who received part-time employment from this branch for their services. Physical recreation classes to the number of 11,806 were conducted by the leaders, with a total participant attendance of 257,574. These figures represent new records.

Leadership Training.

(a) *Recreation Leadership School.*

The annual training school for leaders in physical recreation was held at the Composite High School in Red Deer from July 3 to July 29 inclusive. Total registration was 208 (the largest to

date) with 70 communities represented. A total of 173 leadership certificates was issued, 129 Interim and 44 Permanent.

Candidates attending the school were nominated by communities and organizations and received an intensive training course, with stress being placed on instruction in physical recreation. Instruction in social recreation was offered, on an experimental basis, at the 1951 Recreation Leadership School. The students have recommended that instruction in this phase of recreation be offered at future schools.

It is noted that an increasing number of members of the teaching profession are attending the school.

(b) *Winter Institutes.*

Two one-day institutes were held for certificated leaders to discuss problems arising out of field work and to review programs. The northern Alberta institute was held in Edmonton on December 16, 1950, with forty-six leaders in attendance. Fifty-four leaders attended the southern Alberta institute in Calgary, held on January 6, 1951.

(c) *Playground Leaders' Short Course.*

This course, re-instituted at the request of communities in 1950, was held at the Composite High School, Red Deer, during Easter week (March 25-31 inclusive). Total registration was 53, representing 16 communities. Students received instruction in playground organization and supervision, games, handicrafts, dramatics, story telling, singing, dancing. The majority of the students were senior high school students and teachers, who were nominated by communities or organizations planning to operate summer playground programs. No certification was offered for the course. This branch is not responsible for any remuneration paid to leaders for their community playground services.

(d) *Basketball Coaching School.*

This three-day school (October 7, 8, 9) held at the Composite High School, Red Deer, was operated at the request of, and in co-operation with the Alberta Amateur Basketball Association. Instruction was offered in basketball coaching techniques, based at the high school level; 98 students, representing twenty-nine communities, were in attendance. The A.A.B.A. and coaches in attendance recommended that this school be conducted in 1951 and consideration be given to conducting schools for other team sports.

(e) *Ski School.*

The Health and Recreation Branch co-operated with the Canadian Amateur Ski Association (Western Zone) and the Edmonton Recreation Commission in the operation of a ski in-

structors' school for northern Alberta, held at Edmonton January 23rd and 24th. Twenty-eight students, representing three Edmonton ski clubs, were in attendance.

Activities.

(a) Scope.

The majority of the physical recreation centres (classes) conducted by the certificated leaders were for school-age groups. No classes for this age group were approved if held during school hours or without written approval of the school authorities. These are recreation classes and are not a substitute for the school physical education requirements.

Activities conducted in the various centres covered a wide range, including informal games, dancing (tap, folk, social), group singing, boxing, gymnastics (tumbling, vaulting, balancing), team sports (football, basketball, hockey, curling) swimming, golf. Normally an introductory brief period of conditioning exercises was held at each class followed by activities determined jointly by the group and the leader.

Keep Fit classes for adult women, and classes for pre-school children continued to be well received. Centres were also in operation in Indian schools, school dormitories, homes for delinquents and homes operated by private agencies. Certificated leaders were provided on request to service clubs, religious organizations, civic recreation departments, YMCA's, and YWCA's, to assist in the operation of their recreation programs and/or to act as sports directors at summer camps.

(b) Statistics.

	Male	Female	Total
Communities participating (see Appendix "A")			73
Number of classes held	4,690	7,116	11,806
Paid leaders (part time employment)	72	122	194
Total participant attendance	108,741	148,833	257,574

(c) Consultative Services.

Information and advice on recreation plans, programs, and problems was provided to communities and organizations on request. Where feasible field trips were made to the communities concerned.

(d) Publications.

An information booklet, "Health and Recreation Branch, 1951," was again published, to assist communities interested in organizing physical recreation programs.

(e) Supervision.

The appointment in June of Miss McFarland as Assistant Supervisor will permit a more comprehensive supervisory service to the certificated leaders and increased advisory service to the communities.

APPENDIX

Alberta communities in which physical recreation centres were conducted by certificated leaders during the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951:

Abee	Didsbury	Morinville
Airdrie	East Coulee	Mundare
Andrew	Edmonton	Niobe
Ardmore	*Edmonton Beach	North Star
Atikameg	Edson	Okotoks
Ashmont	Elk Point	Pibroch
*Bar Harbor	*Fallis	*Pigeon Lake
Bentley	Falher	Pincher Creek
Brooks	Forest Lawn	*Ponoka
Brooks (rural)	Grande Prairie	Raymond
Calgary	Grouard	Red Deer
Camrose	Hairy Hill	Rolling Hills
Canmore	*Hardisty	Rosemary
Cardston	Hillsping	Smoky Lake
Carmangay	Hobbema	Stavely
Carseland	Holden	Stony Plain
Cassils	*Jasper	St. Albert
Castor	Joussard	Strathmore
Claresholm (rural)	Lacombe	*Sylvan Lake
Claresholm	Legal	Three Hills
Cluny	Lethbridge	Vauxhall
Davisburg	Manning	*Waterton Park
Delburne	McLennan	Westlock
Della	Medicine Hat	
Demarais	*Millarville	

* Summer Camp.

Report of Canadian Vocational Training

(J. H. ROSS, *Regional Director*)

During the twelve months under review, Canadian Vocational Training continued to operate the various activities assigned to it with an increase in persons served. The main developments of the year were the resumption of training personnel for the armed services and completion of plans to start training defence workers. Details of each activity are outlined briefly in the succeeding paragraphs.

Training Centres.

Training centres or schools were operated in Calgary and Edmonton.

EDMONTON—Commercial classes at the former Edmonton Technical High School. Plumbing, steamfitting, and sheet metal work classes in the new shops of the Victoria Composite High School.

CALGARY—Training school for Nursing Aides and watch repair classes in premises located in buildings formerly used by No. 2 Wireless School. At the old airport centre, classes were conducted in auto mechanics, carpentry, electrical construction, sheet metal, plumbing, steam fitting, painting and decorating, steam engineering, machine work, cabinet work, bricklaying.

Schedule "M"

There has been an increase in the services rendered under this agreement. This was partly due to changed regulations near the close of the period. These changes permit "upgrading" courses and also "training on the job" for handicapped persons.

Employment continues on a high level in this province, and this keeps numbers down.

Organizations interested in handicapped persons continue to use the facilities of this branch, and this type of training has been highly successful.

Relations with the National Employment Service, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Alberta Tuberculosis Association, and the Apprenticeship authorities continue very cordial.

Youth Training.

During this twelve months there were no new activities undertaken under this agreement due to the favorable economic conditions prevailing in Alberta generally. No class in Dairying was organized this year, but it is planned to have one in 1951-52.

Under Schedule "D", a number of young persons were admitted either to the commercial classes or the School for Nursing Aides.

Schedule "H": Scholarships in the form of grants and/or loans were again provided for able but needy students in most of the faculties of the University and to nurses in training. This year greater stress was placed on the loan type of assistance. During 1950-51 a total of 168 students were assisted.

School for Nursing Aides.

There has been a further increase in the numbers admitted to this school, which now has a capacity of thirty trainees each five weeks.

The course continues to be forty weeks in length, twenty weeks at the school, (two periods) and twenty weeks receiving training in two selected hospitals.

A change in regulations this year now permits certificated nursing aides to wear a cap and pin as prescribed by Order in Council.

The federal government again made a special grant of \$40,000.00 for this training.

Plans have been made and approved for a new building to house this school. It is expected that the building will be completed by early summer of 1952.

The distribution of Nursing Aide trainees this year was:

Youth Training	15%
Schedule "M"	45%
(Special) Schedule "SM"	40%

A total of 289 trainees were admitted to the school.

Apprentices.

Apprenticeship training continues to be the major activity and is continuing to expand. Because of its seasonal nature, it presents many problems. The transfer of certain trades to the Institute of Technology and Art was continued this year, and the number of apprentices is taxing their facilities.

Joint use of the supervisory staff of the Apprenticeship Branch and Canadian Vocational Training was continued this year with success.

An agreement was reached last year to recognize certain unit shop classes as equivalent to the Apprenticeship technical classes.

Admissions to C.V.T. classes or activities during the year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, were as follows:

Youth Training	227
Schedule "M"	418
Apprentices	1,733
Armed Services	107
Total	2,485

Report of the Director of School Administration

(H. E. BALFOUR)

This is a compilation of the reports of the following officials in charge of divisions, with responsibilities as shown:

J. F. Swan, Assistant Director.

Documents, conveyance, tuition and other agreements, organization, elections, legal interpretations, preparation of ministerial orders, and proposed amendments.

A. T. Scofield, Debenture Division.

Consultation with school boards, bond dealers and banks; preparation of debentures and schedules of payment; registration and delivery of debentures.

A. B. Wetter, Field Administrative Officer.

Supervision of school district and division budgets, requisitions, financial reports and office practices, consultation with trustee boards, compilation of financial data.

C. G. Jewers, School Buildings.

Supervision of building plans, specifications and contracts, plans for schools, alterations and additions; correspondence with school boards and architects.

W. M. Everts, School Buildings Inspector.

Inspection of school buildings under construction.

D. M. Campbell, Architectural Technical Adviser (Dépt. Public Works).

H. E. Balfour, Director.

Co-ordination of the work of the foregoing, liaison with Administrative Accountant concerning school grants, consultation with School Boards on administrative problems, special duties as Chairman of the School Borrowing Board, returns, statistics.

A feature of the year's development in the Province has been the program of erection of new schools and the capital borrowing that has been necessary. The school buildings under construction as at June 30, 1950, totalled \$10,366,781. At June 30, 1951, the corresponding total is \$18,469,529.54. School boards have been faced with continually rising prices, and all teachers' salaries have had to be adjusted upward because of the rising cost of living. These have resulted in a decrease in the amount of capital expenditure which could be made from current revenue and an increase in the amount of money which had to be borrowed by debenture.

This increase in borrowing has come at a time when National Defence requirements have restricted credit and discouraged institutions from selling Canadian Government bonds for investment in school debentures. Other types of securities such as mortgages and attractive types of convertible industrial bonds have competed with school debentures for the available investment funds. As will be noted later in this report, net interest rates have increased.

The assistance given by The School Borrowing Assistance Act was increased in 1951 to provide for a cash advance of 20% of the total borrowing and an interest-free loan of 10%. The increase of approximately 1¼% in net interest rates has, therefore, applied to only 70% of the amount being borrowed.

Enrolments requiring larger school buildings have continued to increase in village, town, and city districts with some decrease in rural areas. It is reported that the entire farm labor force of Canada has decreased by 60,000 during the year; but total population has increased and predictions of 25% increase in school enrolments between 1945 and 1955 are supported by heavy increases in junior grades.

Organization.

On January 1, 1951, the County of Grande Prairie No. 1 and the County of Vulcan No. 2 were established. The former includes all of the Grande Prairie School Division No. 14 except the school districts south of the Wapiti River. The County of Vulcan includes portions of Foothills School Division No. 38, Macleod School Division No. 28, Bow Valley School Division No.

43 and a small area of Taber School Division No. 6, and forms, in effect, a new school division. The relation of the newly-established counties to the Department of Education in matters relating to schools is in almost all respects the same as that of the school divisions.

Some important transfers of parts of school districts were made during the year resulting in the enlargement of the Calgary School District and Calgary Separate School District to include some suburban areas which are more closely related to the City than to the School Division.

Fourteen new public school districts were established, the total area comprised being two hundred and two sections. Nine of the new districts have been included in school divisions, three in the Peace River School Division No. 10, two in the Athabasca School Division No. 42, and one in each of Foremost School Division No. 3, Medicine Hat School Division No. 4, Strawberry School Division No. 49, and Lac la Biche School Division No. 51.

Approximately thirteen sections of previously unorganized territory were added to organized school districts.

In addition to the nine districts referred to above, the Lassiter School District No. 4962, established in 1949, was included in the Spirit River School Division No. 47.

Three school districts were dissolved during the year. The Morley School District No. 172, west of Calgary, was dissolved because of the complete lack of school population following several years without operation of any school. The Snake Valley School District No. 3812 was dissolved after all the lands formerly in the District had been included in other districts following the establishment of the County of Vulcan No. 2. The Twin Valley School District No. 2745 was dissolved because its lands had been added to other districts in the Olds School Division No. 31.

One separate school district was established, the St. Peter's Roman Catholic Separate School District No. 38 within the Waterways School District No. 4843.

The number of independent town, village, and consolidated school districts included in school divisions during the year has decreased because most had already been included in previous years. The following were included by agreement during the year covered by this report:

Cereal School District No. 3192 in Acadia School Division No. 8.

Chinook Cons. School District No. 16 in Acadia School Division No. 8.

Alix Cons. School District No. 12 in Lacombe School Division No. 56.

Negotiations are under way which may lead to the early

inclusion of Waskatenau School District No. 2419 in Smoky Lake School Division No. 39.

The sudden growth of the Town of Devon as a result of oil discoveries in the Leduc area made it advisable to withdraw lands from Clover Bar School Division No. 13 and establish these as Devon Town School District, operating independently. This action enabled the local school board to provide classrooms immediately as required, take other emergent action, float debentures and submit necessary requisitions to collecting authorities without waiting for the approval of ratepayers and trustees of other parts of the school division.

Borrowings.

Twenty-three districts and thirty-four divisions received ministerial approval of a total of one hundred short-term borrowings. Of the authorizations given, fifty-one were used for the meeting of current costs of operation; twenty-eight were capital loans repayable within a period of five years, and, therefore, coming under The School Borrowing Assistance Act; and twenty-one were loans made to enable boards to meet payments on capital projects pending the receipt of proceeds of debenture sales. Towards the end of the school year, the interest rate on the majority of bank loans increased from four to four and one-quarter ($4\frac{1}{4}$) percent.

Official Auditors.

After investigation of qualifications and collection of statutory fees, fourteen applicants were appointed as Official Auditors. Eight of these were new appointments, and six were renewals. Under present provisions of The School Act, only official auditors may audit books of rural, village, and consolidated school districts.

Sites.

The continuing program of school construction gave another busy year with respect to selection and approval of school sites. In all, sixty-five approvals were granted, ten of these being for teacherages, and twelve for additions to previously approved sites. The increase in the number of teacherage sites approved is probably indicative of the need which school boards are experiencing of providing suitable accommodation, especially for principals in the centralized schools. Eight of the school sites approved this year exceed five acres. It was necessary in one instance to invoke the powers given under Section 144 of The School Act in order to authorize the board of a division to take possession of a site. The Department continued to work in close liaison with the office of the Director of Town and Rural Planning, which gave valuable assistance in connection with site selection and description as related to adjoining subdivisions.

Audit Fees.

It was not necessary to grant any new authorizations to pay fees exceeding the statutory limits. The reports of previous years have indicated that several divisions are using authoriza-

tions previously given in order to pay fees ranging from \$150.00 to \$250.00.

Boards for Centralizations.

Nine divisions obtained orders made under Section 273a of The School Act affecting thirty-one areas in which centralized schools are operating. The total number of such orders in effect, as of June 30, 1951, was seventy-three. The number of districts involved in each centralization ranges from two to six. Because of possible effects upon the power of district boards with respect to amendment of inclusion agreements, it has not been considered wise to apply such orders to centralizations containing town or village districts. It is hoped that an amendment to The School Act will remove this impediment, since most centralizations involve towns or villages.

Special Requisitions Upon Hamlets.

Under Section 290 of The School Act, seven divisions obtained approval of additional requisitions totalling \$9,168.00 on thirteen hamlets. These figures include only new approvals, since requisitions remain in effect from year to year, unless increased with the Minister's consent. The decrease in the amount of these additional requisitions (\$44,067.03 in the previous year), reflects the change in The Assessment Act which requires improvements in hamlets to appear on the certificate of assessment and, therefore, in school requisitions at 100% of their assessed value rather than at 66⅔% as previously.

Sales and Removals of Buildings.

The development of centralizations and the erection of new schools continued to cause many decisions to remove buildings to new sites and to dispose of buildings no longer required for educational purposes. The procedure of notifying electors and inviting tenders from community organizations was continued. One hundred and eighteen schools, seven teacherages, and sixty-four other buildings were sold, and sixty-one schools, nineteen teacherages, and ten other buildings were moved to other sites. These figures are quite similar to those of last year's report. The sales are evidence of the continuing desire of boards to escape the maintenance and insurance costs of buildings no longer required for educational purposes; the removals show that boards are using old buildings on new locations when it is feasible to do so.

Annual Meetings In School Divisions.

Two divisions obtained ministerial permission to hold joint meetings of electors of two or more subdivisions. This brings to nineteen the number of divisions in which such meetings have now been authorized. In a number of divisions, the attendance at annual meetings showed some considerable improvement, but the improvement cannot be said to be general throughout the Province. In a number of cases, weather conditions caused poor attendance.

Reserves For Capital Expenditures.

Two divisions and one district included in their budgets for 1951 reserves for future capital expenditure. The total amount provided for with the Minister's approval was \$70,729.79. This total, while being slightly greater than that for the previous year, is still considerably lower than those for earlier years. The 1951 amendment to the School Borrowing Assistance Act extending assistance to capital projects financed out of current revenue may result in an increase in the amount budgeted for this purpose in future years.

Taxation.

All school divisions and districts, except the five mentioned in the succeeding paragraph, requisitioned the tax collecting authorities for the amount of money required. Provision has been made in The School Act and The Municipal District Act for representatives from the school board to attend council meetings, and councillors to attend school board meetings. Thus, there was opportunity for full co-operation in dealing with all mutual problems arising between the school board and the tax collecting authority. If any collecting authority felt that the estimated expenditures of the school board were excessive or out of line it had the right to apply to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for an examination of the estimates. Further mention of this is made under the heading "Appeals Against School Boards' Requisitions". The total requisition of each school board is prorated according to the assessment of the contributing tax collecting units. The procedure and accuracy was checked by the Department when the school board submitted its budget and requisition form.

Five school districts in the Province continued to levy and collect their own taxes: the first four named are located within National Parks: Banff No. 102, Laggan No. 1063, Jasper No. 3063, Waterton Park No. 4233, and Nordegg No. 3211.

According to Section 28(3) of The School Taxation Act, the Minister may approve or order a reduction or increase in the assessment of rural farm lands for the purpose of apportioning requisitions in town, village and certain consolidated school districts. According to Section 7(2) of The Assessment Act the Director of Assessments of the Department of Municipal Affairs may determine the assessment to be used by any municipality for land and improvements for the purposes of apportioning requisitions. This is to apply only in cases where the index of values for assessing purposes is different from that used in other municipalities in the same school district or division. The purpose in having legislation to adjust the assessment in the two ways mentioned above is to assure equitable apportioning of the requisition of the school board upon the collecting authorities because of certain special circumstances that may prevail.

In fifteen school districts the Minister approved reductions of assessments of rural farm lands, and in four school districts

approved increases. The reductions varied from 10% to 47.61%, and the increases varied from 17% to 174.78%. Reductions or increases over approximately 20% were exceptional problem cases. As more new assessments are made, and independent school districts are included in divisions the number of cases dealt with by the Minister are decreasing each year.

The Director of Assessments reviewed the assessments of fifty-one towns and villages and determined the assessment to be used for requisitioning purposes.

On the whole, requisitions on the collecting authorities were paid promptly in four equal annual instalments. However, the total unpaid requisitions as at December 31, 1950, increased by \$286,891.54 over December 31, 1949. The total unpaid requisitions as at December 31 were as follows:

1948	\$ 410,069.66
1949	716,438.36
1950	1,003,329.90

The increases in unpaid requisitions during 1950 were as follows:

Divisions	\$ 46,370.97
City and Town School Districts.....	228,566.00
Village School Districts	831.80
Consolidated School Districts	3,525.63
Rural School Districts	7,597.14
Total Increase	\$286,891.54

The large increase for cities was chiefly attributable to the City of Edmonton. The increase in rural areas was mainly a result of poor crop conditions in some parts of the Province.

Requisition rates increased in 1951 over those of 1950. In the case of divisions the average basic requisition rates for 1948 to 1951 were as follows:

1948—20.54 mills
1949—22.64 mills
1950—23.70 mills
1951—24.47 mills (including two counties)

A comparison of 1949, 1950 and 1951 assessments and basic requisition rates, including the two counties, is as follows:

Basic Requisition Rates	Assessments		1951	No. of Divisions	
	1949	1950		1949	1950 1951
Less than 16 mills	\$ 13,611,575	\$ 14,834,681	\$	1	1
16 but less than 18 mills	13,301,826	.....	25,528,907	2	 2
18 but less than 20 mills	68,974,026	31,635,662	14,379,991	7	3 2
20 but less than 22 mills	69,104,394	93,530,994	42,414,648	7	9 4
22 but less than 24 mills	122,924,880	135,501,205	148,327,362	14	15 14
24 but less than 26 mills	56,938,424	56,234,159	114,866,719	8	6 13
26 but less than 28 mills	19,942,442	16,247,956	25,626,252	6	3 4
28 but less than 30 mills	16,534,261	41,317,941	39,365,159	3	8 8
30 but less than 32 mills	14,316,365	33,091,524	27,819,392	5	8 4
32 but less than 34 mills	5,754,536	4,994,517	4,354,191	2	2 1
34 but less than 36 mills	4,026,150	4,132,505	10,185,825	1	1 3
36 but less than 38 mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38 and over	3,078,135	3,169,721	6,445,481	1	1 3
TOTALS	\$408,507,464	\$434,690,865	\$459,312,927	57	57 58

School Districts and Divisions.

The volume of business handled by divisions remained at a high level. All but three divisions had full-time secretaries, and most had full-time assistants and full-time repairmen or construction supervisors. During the major period covered by this report three divisions were under official trusteeships. A board of trustees has been elected for one of these divisions and steps are under way to elect a board for another division, leaving only one under an official trustee. The other divisions are administered by an elected board of trustees consisting of from three to seven members.

Four divisions changed secretaries during the year 1950-51; Ponoka No. 34, Bonnyville No. 46, Spirit River No. 47, Coal Branch No. 58. In the case of Grande Prairie No. 14 the secretary became assistant secretary of the County of Grande Prairie when it was established on January 1, 1951.

Salaries of full-time divisional secretaries ranged from \$2,100.00 to \$4,400.00. The average salary was approximately \$3,000.00, an increase of \$350.00 over the average salary of the previous year.

Budgets for 1951 were received from all the divisions and for all but twelve of the independent school districts. Most of the school boards submitted accurate and carefully planned budgets.

In the case of divisions the financing was on a sounder basis than during the previous year. Boards adhered more closely to the budgets adopted. The total deficits and total surpluses on expenditure account for divisions for the last three years were as follows:

	Deficits	Surpluses
1948	\$ 380,241	\$ 467,529
1949	1,055,439	95,308
1950	503,208	295,569

The main reason for the improved financial position was that school boards financed most of the capital expenditure by long-term debentures rather than from current revenue. The School Borrowing Assistance Act, first effective in 1950, definitely encouraged financing capital expenditures on a long-term basis.

The Field Administrative Officer visited fourteen divisional offices and three school district offices. Four of the visits were of a routine nature to inspect the offices and assist the secretaries, while thirteen were special visits. In one case the same office was visited twice; in one case, four times. The latter visits entailed special administrative duties, the Officer accompanying the commissioner appointed to hear appeals against requisitions.

This officer also checked 173 budgets and requisition forms, examined 180 financial statements and auditors' reports and read 102 minutes of annual meetings. Some of these involved considerable correspondence. The information contained in the financial statements, as shown elsewhere in this report, was tabulated and consolidated.

Refresher Course

The seventh annual refresher course in school administration was held from June 5 to 7 inclusive at the Banff School of Fine Arts. It was under the direction of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, in co-operation with the Alberta School Trustees' Association, the Divisional Secretaries' Association, and the Department of Education.

This was the first time that the course was held in Banff. The attendance was very good for all the sessions.

Subjects dealt with included Debenture Records and their relationship to the School Borrowing Assistance Act, Transportation Problems, Proposed New School Act, Co-operative Purchasing of School Supplies, Preparation of Material for Conciliation Proceedings and Boards of Arbitration.

Appeals Against School Boards' Requisitions

Section 293a of The School Act and Section 28a of The School Taxation Act were amended in 1950 appointing the Board of Public Utility Commissioners to hear appeals against school board budgets. Under this legislation a collecting authority may, within thirty days of the receipt of the requisition, apply to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners for an examination of the estimates of the school board.

Four such applications were heard against the estimates of one school division, two consolidated school districts and one town school district. In all four cases the estimates were approved as originally adopted by the school boards.

The Education of Servicemen's Children Act

During the 1950-51 school year, assistance was given to thirty-seven students belonging to thirty families. This represents an increase of eleven students and nine families over the figures for the previous year. The students were enrolled in Grades IX to XII inclusive and ranged in age from 15 to 19 years. The total amount paid out during the year was \$4,760.00, giving an average of \$128.65 per student, and \$158.67 per family. Of the twenty-six students who were receiving assistance during the previous school year, two obtained the high school diploma at the end of that year. The Act was amended at the 1951 session of the Legislature so as to make assistance available to the children of veterans of World War I. The payments reported above include those made to two families on behalf of three children as a result of this amendment.

The Director is Chairman and the Assistant Director is Secretary of the Board administering this Act.

Legislation

In an effort to simplify and compress the present legislation, the School Act, the School Attendance Act, and the School Taxation Act were rewritten. The resulting bill was introduced to the 1951 session of the Legislature but was held over for a year. It is expected that, with some minor modifications, it will receive consideration during the 1952 session.

Capital Borrowing

During the school year 1950-51 debenture borrowing reached a still higher total than in the previous year—\$6,636,425, as compared with \$4,046,000. From July 1 to December 31, 1950, the School Borrowing Board continued to give a cash advance of 12½% of the total "borrowing," and a loan without interest of 12½%. In 1950 an amendment to the School Borrowing Assistance Act permitted an increase to 20% cash and 10% loan.

Debenture sales for the remainder (75% in 1950, 70% in 1951) were by tender in all instances, the larger city school districts making the sales themselves and almost all others availing themselves of the services of this branch. Each call for tenders is sent to a large number of investment firms, accompanied by a prospectus which describes the district or division, its financial record and that of the tax-collecting authorities, and the economy of the area.

As mentioned earlier, the conditions affecting the financial market depressed the prices which were realized, increasing the net interest rates (which earlier in 1950 were all well below 4%) to rates generally 1¼% higher.

The chart which follows indicates the debentures sold through the Debentures Branch during the period from July 1 to December 31, 1950.

District or Division	Amount of Debentures Sold	Years	Rate	Price	Net Rate
Westlock Div. No. 37	\$ 42,375	20	3¾ %	101.26	3.61
St. Paul Div. No. 45	35,250	15	4 %	100.88	3.88
Medicine Hat Dist. No. 76	82,500	20	3½ %	100.6	3.43
Lac Ste. Anne Div. No. 11	39,000	15	3¾ %	100.1	3.73
Strawberry Div. No. 49	33,000	10	3¾ %	100.76	3.6
Lacombe Div. No. 56	37,500	15	3½ %	100.23	3.47
Provost Div. No. 33	45,000	10	3½ %	100.61	3.38
Wetaskiwin Div. No. 36	39,000	15	3½ %	100.23	3.47
Smoky Lake Div. No. 39	30,000	20	3¾ %	101.20	3.61
Pincher Creek Div. No. 29	30,000	20	3¾ %	102.41	3.47
Thorhild Div. No. 57	-30,000	15	3½ %	100.26	3.45
Guy R. C. Dist. No. 30	9,000	10	4 %	100.25	3.95
Clover Bar Div. No. 13	45,000	10	3½ %	100.57	3.44
Lethbridge Dist. No. 51	285,000	30	3¼ %	100.654	3.49
Edmonton R. C. Dist. No. 7	180,000	20	(3¼ %)	100.77	3.35
Calgary Dist. No. 19	157,500	15	3¼ %	100.514	3.17
Edmonton Dist. No. 7	2,160,000	30	(3 %)	100.285	3.359
West Jasper Place Dist. No. 4679	34,500	15	4 %	101.32	3.8
Barons Cons. Dist. No. 8	11,250	10	3½ %	100.19	3.46
Devon Dist. No. 4972	48,750	15	3½ %	101.015	3.35
Spirit River Div. No. 47	60,000	10	3¾ %	101.09	3.53
Fairview Div. No. 50	27,000	15	4 %	102.59	3.63
Milk River Cons. Dist. No. 28	75,000	20	4¼ %	100.	4.25
Barrhead Div. No. 59	32,250	15	3¾ %	100.91	3.62
Sturgeon Div. No. 24	30,000	10	3½ %	100.08	3.49
Wheatland Div. No. 40	97,500	20	3½ %	100.03	3.50
Ponoka Div. No. 34	45,000	20	3¾ %	101.49	3.58
Foothills Div. No. 38	15,000	15	3½ %	100.07	3.49
Vermilion Div. No. 25	45,000	15	3½ %	100.26	3.46
High Prairie Div. No. 48	55,000	10	4 %	100.54	3.9
Lamont Div. No. 18	105,000	15	3¾ %	100.54	3.63
Taber Div. No. 6	81,000	20	3½ %	98.63	3.70
Beverly Dist. No. 2292	56,250	20	4 %	97.30	3.88
Two Hills Div. No. 21	45,000	10	3½ %	99.50	4.07
Vegreville Div. No. 19	45,000	15	3½ %	99.38	3.63
Alix Cons. Dist. No. 12	33,750	20	3¾ %	97.07	3.93
Medicine Hat Div. No. 4	30,750	20	3¾ %	99.532	3.81
St. Aubin R. C. Dist. No. 24	7,500	20	(3 %)	99.15	3.87
Camrose Div. No. 20	-45,000	10	(4 %)	100.00	3.00
Drumheller Div. No. 30	45,000	10	3¼ %	4.00	
Foothills Div. No. 38	41,250	15	3¾ %	100.00	3.25
Macleod Div. No. 28	45,000	20	3¾ %	98.06	4.14
Calgary Dist. No. 19	532,500	20	3¼ %	96.09	4.32
Lethbridge Dist. No. 51	71,250	10	3¼ %	94.64	4.88
Killam Div. No. 22	182,000	20	3¼ %	96.38	3.67
Smoky Lake Div. No. 39	28,000	20	4 %	99.075	3.437
Wheatland Div. No. 40	94,500	20	4 %	96.26	4.45
Mirror Cons. Dist. No. 31	70,000	20	4 %	97.04	4.35
Red Deer Valley Div. No. 55	28,000	10	4 %	97.90	4.25
Lethbridge Div. No. 7	202,800	20	4¼ %	97.57	4.54
Clover Bar Div. No. 13	105,000	15	(4 %)	99.07	4.11
Holden Div. No. 17	140,000	15	(4½ %)	98.10	4.494
Sturgeon Div. No. 24	91,000	15	4¼ %	97.81	4.57
Two Hills Div. No. 21	42,000	10	4½ %	98.14	4.787
Westlock Div. No. 37	38,500	20	4¼ %	97.796	4.585
Shouldice Terrace Dist. No. 4967	42,000	20	4½ %	100.015	4.497
Medicine Hat Dist. No. 76	161,000	20	4½ %	99.975	4.51
Jasper Dist. No. 3063	126,000	20	3¾ %	98.275	4.46
Edmonton R. C. Dist. No. 7	140,000	20	4 %	93.16	4.57
			4 %	95.37	4.86
				93.55	4.79
Total	\$6,636,425				

School Buildings

A full-time building inspector has been added to the staff of this Branch in the person of Mr. W. M. Everts, who inspects all school buildings under construction. He reports on deviations from the approved plans, quality of material and workmanship, enabling this Branch to bring these to the attention of the School Boards, architects and contractors for necessary action. In many

instances this service has proven invaluable to the Boards of Trustees.

All school plans, specifications and contracts must be submitted to the Department of Education for approval except those of Calgary and Edmonton Public School Boards which employ full-time architects. This Department has the technical assistance of Mr. D. M. Campbell, a registered architect of the Public Works Department, for examination of school plans and discussions with the architects.

The increase in school building in recent years is shown by the following figures:

SCHOOLS BUILT			
	No. of Schools	No. of General Classrooms	Cost
1948	94	172	\$2,486,165.38
1949	114	267	3,879,087.38
1950	129	453	7,643,511.99

SCHOOLS UNDER CONSTRUCTION DURING 1951			
1951	166	744	18,469,529.54

The unprecedented volume is the result of several factors:

- influx of population from outside the Province;
- increase in birth rate since the war;
- increase in centralization of rural school pupils in urban schools;
- replacement of the oldest schools, including several built between 40 and 50 years ago.

The cost per pupil accommodated has continued to rise, as a result not only of general increase in building costs, but also of many improvements. The course of studies of today requires more rooms for special subjects, larger classrooms to provide activity space for junior grades and auditorium and gymnasium to permit effective work in physical education, music and dramatics. Consideration of health and comfort have demanded modern washrooms, indoor play space, floors than can be kept clean, and adequate lighting; and the multiple-room schools must have proper offices and rooms for principal and teachers.

The usual type of school continues to be one-storey and basement, built with wings so that future rooms can be added when needed. Most heating plans and toilet installations have been planned to serve future additions.

This branch now requests the principal and staff of each new school to submit frank and independent comments on the building and how well it serves its purpose; these reports help the Department staff to evaluate certain features and expenditures.

As already mentioned, the Provincial Government has assisted boards of trustees in their debenture and other capital borrowing. Special assistance was also given this year to the school divisions in the Special Areas, in the form of direct loans. The first of the following lists shows schools completed during 1950; the second shows those under construction in 1951. Naturally some schools are included which were shown in last year's report as being under construction.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUILDINGS COMPLETED DURING 1950

B—Brick
 F—Frame
 S—Stucco

C—Reinforced Concrete
 St—Steel
 T—Tile
 V—Veneer

Al—Aluminum Siding
 CB—Concrete Block
 In—Insul-bric

School District or Division	No. of Class-rooms	Con-struction	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Cost
SCHOOL DISTRICTS NOT IN DIVISIONS				
Beverly No. 2292	6	St	Lab., steelox bldg. \$	60,000.00
Calgary R.C.S. No. 1	2	FS	24 Ave. N.E.—Clerestory lighting	74,322.00
	2	FS	22 St. N.W. & Centre Ave. W.	74,322.00
Calgary No. 19	14	FS	Queen's Park—aud.	382,468.73
Couturier No. 4973	1	F		4,000.00
Devon No. 4972	5	FS	Science, typing	52,463.30
Drumheller No. 2472	8	BC	Music, typing, lab.	200,000.00
Edmonton R.C.S. No. 7	2	FS-BV	Bonnie Doon	53,090.00
	2	FS-BV	Ritchie	53,090.00
	2	FS-BV	Mount Pleasant	57,496.00
	2	F	Jasper Place	18,000.00
	1	FS	Addition—Mt. Carmel ..	13,480.00
	4	FS	Addition—St. Alphonsus	55,803.00
	4	F-BV	Addition—St. Clare	80,604.00
	2	F-BV	Addition—St. Michaels ..	15,385.00
	2	FS	Addition—St. Francis ..	35,012.00
	2	FS	Addition—St. Francis ..	35,303.00
	2	FS-BV	Addition—Ritchie	26,971.00
Edmonton Public No. 7	8	FS	Bellevue, aud.-gym	300,000.00
	12	FS	Addition—Mill Creek ..	18,994.62
	7	F	Inglewood—aud.-gym ..	375,000.00
Grande Prairie No. 2357	12	FS	Portable one-room sch. ..	56,038.70
Guy R.C.S. No. 30	3	F	Composite High School ..	265,000.00
Lethbridge No. 51	3	F	Addition	32,177.26
Lethbridge R.C.S. No. 9	15	BT	Composite High School ..	719,900.00
Lethbridge Hat No. 76	9	BT	Auditorium	153,234.99
	4	BT	Addition—Riverside	110,191.13
			Addition—Junior High School; music, art	85,000.00
Red Deer No. 104	4	BT		17,000.00
Rosary R.C.S. No. 37	2	FS		8,500.00
St. John's R.C.S. No. 32	2	F	Addition	16,719.26
Ste. Bernadette R.C.S. No. 34 ..	2	F	Typing	16,000.00
St. Aubin R.C.S. No. 24	2	F-In	Library	
			Addition—aud., shop, home economics	180,000.00
Stettler No. 1475	6	BT	Addition—Canora	37,100.00
West Jasper Place No. 4679	6	FS	School	
SCHOOL DIVISIONS				
St. Mary's River No. 2:				
Cardston	4	F	West School	51,419.70
Cardston	4	F	East School	46,466.83
			Addition—shop, home ec., lab., typing	88,983.23
Glenwood	5	F-Al	Auditorium	48,572.61
Hill City	3	FS	Addition	29,900.58
Lena	2	F	Addition—lab.	28,735.00
Magrath	4	B	Addition	22,279.99
Provo	2	FS	Addition	28,923.41
Spring Coulee	3	F		
Medicine Hat No. 4:				
Bindloss	1	F	Addition	9,000.00
Taber No. 6:				
Taber	11	BT	Home ec., visual aids, typing, commercial ..	209,391.71
Lethbridge No. 7:				
Picture Butte	6	BT	Aud.-gym	124,002.97
Coaldale	18	FS	Aud.-gym, home ec.	262,851.43
Peace River No. 10:.				
Dixonville	2	FS		29,092.04
Loretta (Manning)	6	FS	Lab., typing, library ...	90,596.42
Sunny Valley	1	F	Small one-room school ..	1,688.86
Lac Ste. Anne No. 11:				
Beaupre (Onoway)	4	F-In	Addition	31,654.39
Mayerthorpe	3	F-In	Addition	21,058.50
Clover Bar No. 13:				
Fort Saskatchewan	2	FS	Addition	14,021.50
Calmar	3	FS	Addition	35,891.00
Leduc	7	FS	Addition—aud.	16,611.85

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School District or Division	No. of Class- rooms	Con- struc- tion	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Cost
Grande Prairie No. 14:				
Rivertop	1	F	Surface foundation	3,759.80
Valhalla Centre	1	F	Surface foundation	3,917.03
Elmworth	1	F	Surface foundation	4,297.02
Rocky Mountain No. 15:				
Happy Hill	1	F-In		5,375.60
Leslieville	1	F-In	Surface foundation	3,980.68
Marianne	1	F-In		5,078.50
Rocky Mountain House	5	FS	Library-lab.	79,087.89
Lone Deer	1	F	Small one-room school	2,987.50
Rocky Mountain House	2	FS	Addition	18,697.36
Holden No. 17:				
Palmer	1	FS		11,280.02
Alice Hill	1	FS		11,249.12
Vegreville No. 19:				
Buffalo Coulee	1	FS	Addition	6,156.23
Innisfree	3	FS	Addition—library, lab.	53,683.81
Camrose No. 20:				
Bawlf	4	FS	Library, lab., typing ..	125,000.00
Two Hills No. 21:				
Myrnam	2	FS	Library, lab.	38,726.21
Willington	8	FS	Aud.-gym, study, music	107,983.36
Two Hills	4	FS	Addition—lab.	44,221.59
Stony Plain No. 23:				
Keephills	2	FS	Lab.	13,348.09
Seba Beach	2	FS	Addition	16,731.09
Holborn	1	F	Addition	8,294.15
Vermilion No. 25:				
Jumbo Hill	1	FS		9,809.29
Paradise Valley	2	FS	Addition—aud.-gym, typing, lab.	45,541.78
Stettler No. 26:				
Botha	3	FS	Lab.	54,000.00
Castor No. 27:				
Brownfield	2	FS	Addition-lab.	15,656.36
Castor	9	FS	Conversion of R.C.A.F. building	90,000.00
Halkirk	2	FS	Addition-lab.	16,253.90
Macleod No. 28:				
Claresholm	4	FS	Library, aud.-gym, lab., typing	85,802.04
Stavely	4	FS	Library, aud.-gym, lab., typing	86,925.01
Granum	4	FS	Library, aud.-gym., lab., typing	87,015.59
Pincher Creek No. 29:				
Pincher Creek	5	BT	Aud.-gym, home ec., lab., typing	115,282.00
Drumheller No. 30:				
Michichi	2	FS		25,633.46
Wainwright No. 32:				
Wainwright	7	FS	Addition-aud.-gym, offices	124,133.32
Irma	7	FS	Aud.-gym, shop, typing, lab.	112,768.27
Provost No. 33:				
Hughenden	4	FS	Lab.	55,146.44
Ponoka No. 34:				
Hoadley	1	FS		8,000.00
Red Deer No. 35:				
Horse Shoe Lake	1	FS	Army Building	7,804.25
Hogadone	1	FS	Army Building	7,390.64
Pine Lake	1	FS	Army Building	8,263.14
Wetaskiwin No. 36:				
Bidinger	1	FS	Library	9,400.00
Lakedell	2	FS	Addition	16,450.00
Larch Tree	1	FS	Library	9,400.00
West Liberty	1	FS	Library	9,400.00
Porto Bello	1	FS	Addition	4,000.00

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School District or Division	No. of Class- rooms	Con- struc- tion	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Cost
Westlock No. 37:				
Fawcett	3	FS	Library, lab.	23,806.44
Bushy	2	FS	Addition	17,161.13
Golden Sunset (Tawatinaw)	4	F-In	Library, lab.	24,736.25
Jarvie	1	F	Addition	7,596.63
Kingaway	2	F-In	Lab.	13,474.27
Calgary No. 41:				
Airdrie	4	CB	Lab.	38,824.99
Silver Springs	4	F	Conversion of R.C.A.F. building	16,410.60
Langdon	1	F	Addition	3,536.32
Bow Valley No. 43:				
Hussar	4	FS	Lab.	59,464.31
E.I.D. No. 44:				
Gem	4	FS	Commercial, lab., aud- gym, home ec.	56,750.00
St. Paul No. 45:				
Ashmont	6	FS	Auditorium, lab.	50,000.00
Therien	1	F	Addition	5,900.00
Elk Point	3	FS	Lab.	23,300.00
Ferguson Flat	1	F	.....	4,800.00
Lafond	3	FS	Addition	23,000.00
Lafond	1	FS	Lab.	4,900.00
Willow Grove	1	F	Small school	2,900.00
Spirit River No. 47:				
Watino	1	FS	Surface foundation	6,364.09
Spirit City	2	FS	Addition	19,420.36
High Prairie No. 48:				
Prairie River (High Prairie)	3	FS	Typing, lab., home ec., shop	43,446.59
Strawberry No. 49:				
Winfield	2	FS	Typing, lab.	25,700.00
Thorsby	2	FS	Addition	22,000.00
East Smoky No. 54:				
Harper Creek	1	F	Surface foundation	3,898.55
Lacombe No. 56:				
Lacombe	8	BT	Composite High	257,599.00
Thorhild No. 57:				
Ufford (Redwater)	4	FS	Lab.	44,170.83
Abee	1	FS	Addition	12,345.13
Coal Branch No. 53:				
Cadomin	6	FS	Lab., typing, shop	130,000.00
Bonnyville No. 46:				
Fort Kent	4	FS	Addition	19,772.30
Glendon	4	FS	Addition	18,268.17
Ardmore	2	FS	Addition	10,200.47
New Grande Centre	2	FS	Addition	13,235.13
Fairview No. 50:				
Fairview	4	FS	Library, typing	70,000.00
Highland Creek	2	F	Addition-lab.	13,000.00
Hines Creek	4	F	Lab.	55,000.00

Number of general classrooms completed — 455 — Cost — \$7,682,079.11.

Number of other buildings completed — 42 — Cost — \$106,496.50.

Number of schools destroyed or damaged by fire — 23 — Estimated loss — \$211,498.08.

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SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1951

School District or Division	No. of Class- rooms	Con- struc- tion	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Estimated Cost
Districts Not In Divisions:				
Alix Consolidated No. 12	2	BV	Shop	30,000.00
Anzac No. 4979	1	F		4,500.00
Bridge Creek No. 4984	1	F		2,500.00
Calgary R.C.S. No. 1	4	FS	Knob Hill, assembly room	135,000.00
Calgary No. 19	8	FS-BV	Altadore, aud.-gym	250,000.00
	8	FS-BV	Parkdale, aud.-gym	250,000.00
	8	FS-BV	Capital Hill, aud.-gym	250,000.00
	8	FS-BV	Renfrew, aud.-gym	250,000.00
	8	FS-BV	Richmond Road	210,000.00
	8	FS-BV	North Balmoral	210,000.00
			Technical, addition to Crescent Heights	490,278.00
	6	FS-BV C	Colonel Walker, addition Grand Trunk, assembly room	173,362.00
	4	FS	Richmond, addition	132,177.00
	6	FS	John Russell	62,504.00
Camrose No. 1315	8	FS	High School Bldg., shop	183,473.00
	9	F-BV		245,074.00
Chisholm No. 4632	1	F		5,000.00
Clive No. 701	4	Steelex		60,000.00
Delburne Consolidated No. 37	6	FS	Auditorium	100,000.00
Edmonton R.C.S. No. 7	5	FS	St. Andrews, typing, lab.	120,487.60
	1	FS	St. Margaret, aud.-gym	67,942.00
	4	FS	Mount Carmel, addition St. Thomas, addition, aud.-gym	71,452.65
	2	FS	St. Patrick's, addition....	64,862.00
	2	FS	St. Josephs, addition, composite high	50,000.00
	15	B		600,000.00
Edmonton No. 7	8	CBT	Delton, addition	124,000.00
	4	CBT	Calder, addition	80,000.00
	8	CFS	Montrose, auditorium....	300,000.00
	8	CFS	Mount Royal, aud.	300,000.00
	8	CFS	Hazeldean, aud.	300,000.00
			Westminster, aud.-gym, shops, home ec.	575,000.00
	16	CBT	McKernan, aud.-gym., shops, home ec.	575,000.00
	16	CBT	Strathearn, as above	575,000.00
	4	F	Glenora, addition	65,000.00
	45	St. C	Victoria Comp. H.S.	3,250,000.00
	4	CFS	Allendale, addition	80,000.00
			King Edward Park, addition	80,000.00
	4	CFS	Parkallen, aud.	300,000.00
Forestburg Consolidated No. 45....	6	FBV	Addition-library	120,328.92
High River No. 144	2	B	Addition	31,300.00
			Aud.-gym, music, home ec., lab.	185,562.00
Jasper No. 3063	4	BT		205,000.00
Lethbridge No. 51	8	BT	Susie Bawden, aud.	205,000.00
	8	BT	Allan Watson, as above	205,000.00
Lethbridge R.C.S. No. 9	6	B	Auditorium	183,535.00
Lloydminster No. 1753	10	BT		153,470.00
			Connaught, addition- auditorium	269,619.00
Medicine Hat No. 76	7	BT	Addition-aud.	120,716.00
Milk River Cons. No. 28	3	BT	Home Ec., shop, Aud.	130,000.00
Mirror Cons. No. 31	8	Steelex	Addition Aud.	190,000.00
Raymond No. 700	6	BT		45,791.00
Red Deer No. 104	2	CBF		3,500.00
Rosary R.C.S. No. 37	1	F		55,930.00
Shouldice Terrace No. 4967	6	FS		111,900.00
St. Louis R.C.S. No. 21	4	FS	Auditorium	58,751.45
Warner Consolidated No. 1	—	B	Auditorium	144,500.00
West Jasper Place No. 4679	12	FS		
SCHOOL DIVISIONS				
Foremost No. 3:				
Conquerville	4	FS	Aud., typing, lab.	86,569.00
Hoping	4	FS	As above	86,569.00
Bow Island	7	FS	Auditorium	136,449.00
Masinasin	4	FS	Aud., typing, lab.	86,569.00
Medicine Hat No. 4:				
Irvine	4	FS	Aud., typing, lab.	75,000.00
Taber No. 6:				
Vauxhall	8	F	Library, lab.	140,000.00
Lethbridge No. 7:				
Picture Butte	2	F		26,000.00
Readymade	4	F	Addition	60,467.00
Noble	2	B		25,535.00
Turin	2	F		26,000.00
Huntsville	2	F		26,000.00
Coalhurst	4	F		27,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SCHOOL BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION, 1951

School District or Division	No. of Class- rooms	Con- struc- tion	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Estimated Cost
Acadia No. 8:				
Oyen	2	FS	Aud., lab., typing	66,000.00
Empress	2	FS		26,000.00
Acadia Valley	4	FS	Typing	70,000.00
Peace River No. 10:				
Brownvale	4	FS		55,000.00
Peace River	8	FS		90,000.00
Nampa	4	FS	Lab.	46,000.00
Keg River	1	F-In		7,000.00
Deadwood	3	F		35,000.00
Lac Ste. Anne No. 11:				
Sangudo	1	F	Addition-lab.	15,000.00
Whitecourt	1	F	Addition	5,000.00
Edson No. 12:				
Evansburg	2	F	Addition-home ec.	35,000.00
Edson	9	FS	Aud., home ec., lab.	150,000.00
Clover Bar No. 13:				
Ministik	3	FS	Lab.	36,352.76
Leduc	4	FS		50,040.68
East Edmonton (King Geo. Park)	3	FS	Lab.	30,514.46
East Edmonton (Braemar)	3	FS	Lab.	30,514.47
Calmar	2	FS		23,000.00
Fort Saskatchewan	2	FS		23,000.00
Neutral Hills No. 16:				
Consort	6	FS	Typing, lab.	110,000.00
Veteran	1	F		10,000.00
Holden No. 17:				
Viking	5	FS	Typing, lab.	72,869.38
Tofield	5	FS	Typing, lab.	68,416.54
Holden	4	FS	Addition-typing, lab.	56,989.24
Lamont No. 18:				
Mundare	4	FS	Aud.-gym, lab., typing	100,000.00
Chipman	4	FS		60,000.00
St. Michael	2	FS	Typing, lab.	48,000.00
Lamont	4	FS	Addition - typing, aud.	81,000.00
Andrew	5	FS	Addition-aud.	90,000.00
Vegreville No. 19:				
New Vegreville	7	FS	Typing, lab., shop, home ec.	100,000.00
Minburn	4	FS	Auditorium	60,000.00
Camrose No. 20:				
Bawlf	4	FS	Shop, lab.	125,000.00
Two Hills No. 21:				
Myrnam	4	FS	Assembly	40,000.00
Two Hills	4	FS	Auditorium	60,000.00
Derwent	10	FS	Aud., typing, lab.	115,000.00
Killam No. 22:				
Sedgewick	6	FS		84,091.50
Strome	6	FS	Typing	83,203.66
Alliance	2	FS	Addition-typing, lab.	56,876.42
Stony Plain No. 23:				
Stony Plain	1	FS	Industrial Arts Bldg.	25,000.00
Lucknow	1	FS		7,260.00
Entwistle	2	FS	Addition	16,614.85
Carvel	1	FS		7,260.00
Sturgeon No. 24:				
St. Albert	2	FS		30,000.00
Gibbons	2	FS	Typing, lab.	34,785.00
Dunrobin (Virmy)	4	FS	General purpose	59,950.00
Namao	2	FS	Addition	31,743.00
Vermilion No. 25:				
Dewberry	4	FS	Lab.	64,395.55
Rye	1	FS		8,975.66
Stettler No. 26:				
Big Valley	6	St	Typing, lab., shop, home ec.	100,000.00
Cora Lynn (Red Willow)	3	St	Lab., auditorium	52,685.00
Macleod No. 28:				
Macleod	3	BT	Auditorium	119,650.00
Drumheller No. 30:				
Morrin	4	FS	Typing, lab.	65,057.00
Provost No. 33:				
Czar	2	FS	Addition	40,000.00
Ponoka No. 34:				
Ponoka	4	FBV	Addition	60,000.00
Ponoka	3	FBV	Addition	46,000.00

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School District or Division	No. of Class- rooms	Con- struc- tion	Ancillary Rooms, Remarks	Estimated Cost
Red Deer No. 35:				
Springvale	1	FS		6,490.31
Wetaskiwin No. 36:				
Pipestone	6	FS	Auditorium, library	75,000.00
Westlock No. 37:				
Westlock	5	FS	Typing, lab., home ec.	75,000.00
Dapp	2	FS	Addition	20,000.00
Foothills No. 38:				
Blackie	2	B	Addition	75,000.00
Vulcan	4	B	Addition-lab.	105,626.00
Brant	1	F	Addition	25,000.00
Smoky Lake No. 39:				
Warspite	4	FS	Library	50,000.00
Vilna	4	FS	Typing, lab.	55,000.00
Wheatland No. 40:				
Kathryn	2	FS		49,280.00
Strathmore	10	FS	Lab., home ec., typing	179,815.00
Seymour Creek	4	FS	Lab., typing	70,527.45
Kathryn	1	FS	Addition	10,000.00
Beiseker	6	FS	Aud., lab., typing	137,961.00
Calgary No. 41:				
Indus	4	FS	Aud.	70,000.00
Sheep Creek	2	FS	Addition	20,000.00
Athabasca No. 42:				
Rochester	2	FS	Typing, lab.	25,000.00
Spurfield	1	F		3,000.00
Lahaieville	2	FS	Typing, lab.	25,000.00
Hammond	1	F	Library	7,500.00
Ellscoff	2	FS		20,000.00
Bow Valley No. 43:				
Gleichen	4	FS		75,000.00
Bonnyville No. 46:				
Glendon	2	FS	Addition	20,000.00
Spirit River No. 47:				
Lassiter	1	FS		5,000.00
High Prairie No. 48:				
Girouxville	6	FS	Lab.	65,000.00
Slave Lake	2	FS	Addition	25,000.00
Widewater	1	F		5,000.00
Canyon Creek	1	F		5,000.00
Strawberry No. 49:				
Genesee	1	FS		11,800.00
Minnehik	2	FS		17,225.00
Fairview No. 50:				
Dancing Hill	4	FS		35,000.00
Lac la Biche No. 51:				
Wandering River	2	F		14,000.00
Caslan	2	F	Lab.	14,000.00
Fort Vermilion No. 52:				
Fort Vermilion	2	F	Addition	15,000.00
East Smoky No. 54:				
East Smoky	1	FS		5,000.00
Calais	1	FS		5,000.00
Red Deer Valley No. 55:				
Drumheller	—	FS	Home ec., ind. arts bldg.	59,970.00
Coal Branch No. 58:				
Foothills	2	F		20,000.00
Robb	1	F		11,200.00
Barrhead No. 59:				
Dunstable	4	FS	Auditorium, lab.	45,000.00
Barrhead	14	FS	Aud.-gym, typing, lab.; R.C.A.F. bldg.	195,000.00
County of Grande Prairie No. 1:				
Beaverlodge	8	FS		83,250.00
La Glace	6	FS		70,295.00
Hythe	3	F	Addition	25,000.00

Number of general classrooms — 745 — Estimated cost — \$18,555,858.54.

Number of other buildings under construction — 130 — Estimated cost — \$275,000.00.

Total estimated cost — \$18,830,858.54.

Statistics

The Register of School Attendance has been revised so that one type replaces the several types that had been in use for some years. A School Opening Report for completion by the teachers has been introduced and Term Returns have been replaced by an Annual Return for the school year.

The tabulations shown on the following pages indicate in Tables 1 to 22 the operation of the schools, enrolment, attendance and organization for the school year 1950-51.

Tables 23 to 50 summarize the financial operations of Boards for the calendar year 1950, with information regarding per-pupil costs, and teachers' salaries.

TABLE No. 1
ORGANIZATION OF SCHOOLS—GENERAL
SEPTEMBER 1950—JUNE 1951

	No. of 1 Room Schools	No. of Multiple- Room Schools			Total Rooms	Total Enrol- ments
		2-rm.	3-rm.	4 or more Rms.		
School Divisions and Counties	1518	170	70	249	3,943	97,057
Not Included in Divisions or Counties						
City and Town School Districts	5	3	6	116	1,602	57,048
Village School Districts	1	3	6	17	134	3,708
Consolidated School Districts .....	.....	1	2	15	103	2,558
R.C. Separate School Districts	3	14	5	41	340	10,485
Rural School Districts	24	7	1	7	110	3,113
	1,551	198	90	445	6,232	173,969

School Divisions and Counties now include by agreement: 32 Town School Districts;
79 Village School Districts;
22 Consolidated School Districts.

No. of Classrooms: Elementary (Grades 1-6) 2,708
Intermediate (Grades 7-9) 886
High School (Grades 10-12) 777
Elementary and Intermediate 1,630
Intermediate and High School 198
Elementary Intermediate and High 33
Total 6,232

TABLE No. 2
OPERATION BY SCHOOL DISTRICTS, DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES

Year	No. of School Districts in Existence	No. of Schools and School Systems in Operation	No. of Rooms in Operation	Percentage of School Districts with Operating Schools	Average length of School Year (days)	No. of School Divisions and Counties	No. of School Districts in Divisions or Counties	No. of School Districts not in Divisions or Counties
1905	602	476	628	79.07	178.4			
1910	1501	1195	1610	79.60	158.3			
1915	2478	2138	3082	86.36	181.5			
1920	3215	2826	4289	87.90	183.0			
1924-25	3431	3033	4759	88.40	184.7			
1929-30	3720	3314	5558	89.13	190.2			
1934-35	3812	3449	5815	90.48	184.6			
1935-36	3734	3492	5873	90.49	178.8	11	754	2980
1936-37	3926	3542	5935	90.22	191.1	22	1491	2435
1937-38	3978	3591	6034	90.27	196.1	44	3087	891
1938-39	3992	3592	6082	90.27	191.8	46	3260	732
1939-40	4008	3596	6180	89.55	193.2	48	3346	662
1940-41	4005	3639	6276	90.86	190.88	50	3448	557
1941-42	4001	3625	6327	90.60	170.9	50	3489	512
1942-43	4008	3277	5988	81.76	191.9	49	3515	493
1943-44	4012	2852	5603	71.03	184.9	52	3558	454
1944-45	4022	2595	5419	64.52	180.1	54	3615	407
1945-46	4034	2722	5716	70.57	191.2	55	3639	395
1946-47	4041	2659	5828	67.45	188.34	57	3701	340
1947-48	4046	2550	5811	63.02	191.75	57	3734	312
1948-49	3950	2459	5915	62.25	193.88	57	3754	196
1949-50	3965	2302	6050	58.08	189.12	57	3776	189
1950-51	3979	2136	6232	53.68	189.86	58	3799	180

SCHOOL DIVISIONS
(Organized in 1936)
COUNTIES
(in 1951)

TABLE No. 3
SCHOOL DISTRICTS

	To June 1950	1950-51
Number of School Districts Established During Year.....	16	16
Number of School Districts Dissolved During Year	1	2
Number of School Districts in the Province, including Units in Consolidated School Districts	3965	3979
Number of Consolidated School Districts in the Province.....	40	40
Number of School Districts in Consolidated School Districts	145	145
Number of School Divisions and Counties in Existence	57	58

ESTABLISHED DURING YEAR July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951

Name of District	Number	Date of Establishment
West Nampa	4971	July 21, 1950
Couturier	4973	July 8, 1950
East Ridge	4974	August 15, 1950
Locher	4975	August 12, 1950
Ribbon Creek	4976	September 5, 1950
Portage Trail	4977	September 22, 1950
Ortona	4978	October 24, 1950
Anzac	4979	October 27, 1950
Hermansite	4980	December 21, 1950
Ralston	4981	January 1, 1951
Lakeway	4982	March 1, 1951
Beaver Bluff	4983	March 15, 1951
Bridge Creek	4984	April 13, 1951
Minnehik	4985	April 23, 1951
Normandy	4986	July 18, 1951
St. Peters	R.C.S. 38	July 3, 1950
SCHOOL DISTRICTS DISSOLVED		
Morley	172	January 29, 1951
Snake Valley	3812	February 28, 1951

TABLE NO. 4
OPERATION OF SCHOOL BY DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES 1950-51

NAME OF DIVISION OR COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICTS	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ROOMS	ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL ROOMS	ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL ROOMS	INTER- MEDIATE SCHOOL ROOMS	INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS	HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS	TOTAL SCHOOL ROOMS	TOTAL ENROL- MENT	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
Berry Creek No. 1	30	3	7	1	1	1	1	14	136	115.21
St. Mary's River No. 2	59	47	16	-	20	1	16	100	2646	2324.82
Foremost No. 3	148	28	16	-	11	4	9	68	1368	1117.75
Medicine Hat No. 4	114	11	44	-	1	3	1	62	875	751.32
Taber No. 6	80	44	5	-	18	6	14	84	2238	1879.36
Lethbridge No. 7	80	71	9	-	28	6	19	133	3640	3050.90
Acadia No. 8	106	14	14	1	3	4	4	40	691	591.81
Sullivan Lake No. 9	84	5	22	-	1	2	2	32	446	366.94
Peace River No. 10	67	38	18	-	13	-	8	77	2149	1795.28
Lac Ste. Anne No. 11	67	31	23	2	7	4	5	72	2066	1819.44
Edson No. 12	49	19	35	2	7	-	5	68	1752	1643.20
Clover Bar No. 13	80	38	58	1	12	2	11	122	3616	2983.76
Rocky Mountain No. 15	67	50	48	-	7	5	4	94	2224	1951.12
Neutral Hills No. 16	86	9	16	1	2	2	5	35	645	548.22
Holden No. 17	80	30	42	-	9	6	9	96	2250	1932.51
Holden No. 18	59	37	56	2	12	8	13	108	2461	2234.65
Lamont No. 19	71	27	26	1	8	4	10	76	1979	1782.66
Vegreville No. 20	72	39	29	-	12	5	10	95	2514	2124.35
Camrose No. 21	71	28	37	1	10	1	11	68	2492	2192.10
Two Hills No. 22	78	29	19	-	12	2	5	67	1844	1577.93
Killam No. 23	77	24	48	1	6	5	7	91	2489	2167.26
Stony Plain No. 24	60	39	14	4	8	9	6	80	2241	1899.26
Sturgeon No. 25	102	50	56	1	9	3	11	110	2239	1942.22
Vermilion No. 26	78	11	42	-	7	4	3	62	1131	937.39
Stettler No. 27	85	17	20	-	2	4	5	53	1118	932.72
Castor No. 28	63	27	5	-	10	-	10	52	1477	1272.58
Macleod No. 29	42	12	25	-	3	-	3	43	792	657.05
Pincher Creek No. 30	78	9	40	-	1	2	1	53	876	718.92
Drumheller No. 31	54	27	62	-	6	9	7	111	2559	2112.55
Olds No. 32	73	21	27	-	7	2	8	65	1436	1212.30
Wainwright No. 33	75	18	16	-	5	2	6	47	940	752.16
Provost No. 34	67	29	36	-	11	1	7	84	2232	1961.55
Ponoka No. 35	57	4	58	-	2	1	26	91	1962	1575.12

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 4
OPERATION OF SCHOOL BY DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES 1950-51

NAME OF DIVISION OR COUNTY	SCHOOL DISTRICTS	ELEMENTARY ROOMS	ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE ROOMS	ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS	INTER- MEDIATE ROOMS	INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS	HIGH SCHOOL ROOMS	TOTAL ROOMS	TOTAL ENROL- MENT	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE
Wetaskiwin No. 36	56	12	34	-	4	3	-	53	1,417	1,124.62
Westlock No. 27	59	24	26	2	6	5	4	67	1,834	1,566.11
Foot Hills No. 38	50	17	9	-	4	3	6	39	955	834.09
Smoky Lake No. 39	47	20	31	-	8	3	10	72	1,701	1,528.30
Wheatland No. 40	92	30	26	3	7	5	9	77	1,873	1,654.91
Calgary No. 41	80	32	29	2	4	6	2	76	1,947	1,668.17
Athabasca No. 42	73	23	36	2	6	3	7	77	1,945	1,612.90
Pow Valley No. 43	39	11	6	-	2	1	3	23	486	418.25
F.I.D. No. 44	49	34	10	-	8	7	5	64	1,563	1,340.60
St. Paul No. 45	68	32	38	-	8	3	6	87	2,121	1,931.82
Penningville No. 46	63	28	37	1	10	1	9	86	2,043	1,681.53
Spirit River No. 47	50	16	31	-	6	1	6	59	1,591	1,356.10
High Prairie No. 48	51	39	13	-	8	3	5	66	2,079	1,884.34
Strawberry No. 49	48	25	30	-	5	2	6	67	1,710	1,356.02
Fairview No. 50	47	17	23	-	4	3	3	49	1,184	995.20
Lac La Piche No. 51	47	17	38	1	3	2	3	63	1,615	1,300.46
Fort Vermilion No. 52	6	3	5	1	-	1	-	10	234	131.85
Fast Smoky No. 54	14	2	13	-	-	-	-	15	346	288.50
Red Deer Valley No. 55	6	20	1	-	8	-	1	30	858	760.65
Lacombe No. 56	57	27	35	1	10	2	11	86	2,194	1,846.69
Thorhild No. 57	50	22	32	2	7	4	3	76	1,770	1,554.63
Coal Branch No. 58	10	14	1	-	5	1	6	24	793	752.26
Barrhead No. 59	59	34	17	-	12	2	6	71	2,090	1,767.50
Grande Prairie County No. 1	92	21	52	-	3	6	2	84	1,936	1,648.43
Vulcan County No. 2	80	25	4	-	8	5	7	49	1,168	1,041.41
	3,799	1,389	1,546	32	417	174	385	3,943	97,057	82,666.61

The above statistics include those of the Rural School Districts which were combined originally, together with those of the Town, Village and Consolidated School Districts which have joined school divisions by mutual agreement. (See list following Table 5)

TABLE No. 5
OPERATION OF SCHOOL BY INDEPENDENT TOWN AND CITY SCHOOL
DISTRICTS, 1950-51

Unit	District Number	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Average of Monthly Percentages	Number Rooms	Number Teachers
Edmonton	7	20,253	18,158.90	93.44	560	637
Calgary	19	17,424	14,692.71	88.86	471	544
Lethbridge	51	3,195	2,802.38	92.98	92	106
Medicine Hat	76	2,455	2,188.12	92.96	75	86
Red Deer	104	1,032	923.42	92.98	31	32
Wetaskiwin	264	752	662.52	89.73	22	27
Drumheller	2472	1,154	1,005.29	89.88	32	35
Duclos P.S.	2	31	23.24	89.94	1	1
Thibeault (Morinville)	35	437	411.57	94.92	13	13
High River	144	479	419.86	90.35	13	17
Innisfail	210	343	306.03	92.87	12	12
Olds	235	401	347.53	88.68	13	15
Blairmore	628	364	324.92	90.94	12	14
Raymond	700	803	707.17	92.15	24	27
Coleman	1216	635	568.57	91.31	20	22
Camrose	1315	881	806.16	92.80	28	29
Stettler	1475	513	461.71	91.94	15	18
Hardisty	1659	203	177.20	89.36	7	7
Brooks	2092	481	425.42	91.59	15	16
St. Paul	2228	616	531.92	88.19	19	22
Redcliff	2283	326	297.57	94.46	10	10
Beverly	2292	379	326.17	89.90	11	12
Grande Prairie	2357	749	661.34	92.12	22	24
Sylvan Lake	2595	223	195.58	90.40	7	8
Bonnyville	2665	371	326.47	91.83	14	17
Hanna	2912	376	334.54	91.22	13	14
Three Hills Town	3048	186	168.11	93.11	8	8
West Jasper Place	4679	1,670	1,446.55	89.27	43	45
Calgary R.C.S.	1	2,153	1,888.15	90.91	66	78
Edmonton R.C.S.	7	4,936	4,412.06	92.23	144	157
Lethbridge R.C.S.	9	716	630.89	92.95	21	30
Wetaskiwin R.C.S.	15	83	77.67	91.63	2	2
Vegreville R.C.S.	16	146	130.91	91.70	5	6
Red Deer R.C.S.	17	246	218.43	91.25	9	10
Pincher Creek R.C.S.	18	169	144.99	90.98	6	6
Medicine Hat R.C.S.	21	505	447.78	94.47	15	16
Castor R.C.S.	23	100	88.43	90.68	4	6
Grande Prairie	28	177	156.52	91.13	7	7
Guy R.C.S.	30	235	203.03	92.50	8	8
Wainwright R.C.S.	31	123	115.37	90.54	6	6
McMurray	2333	79	68.55	87.07	3	3
Waterways	4843	66	53.86	88.14	3	3
Devon	4972	171	155.63	91.08	6	6
St. John's R.C.S.	32	109	92.24	89.16	4	5
St. Thomas More R.C.S.	35	92	82.71	90.44	4	4
		66,843	58,667.69	91.22	1916	2171

TOWN, VILLAGE AND CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS INCLUDED IN
SCHOOL DIVISIONS BY AGREEMENT**Berry Creek School Division No. 1**

Nil

St. Mary's River School Division No. 2Magrath, No. 620 (T)
Cardston No. 457 (T)**Foremost School Division No. 3**Burdett No. 23 (C)
Bow Island No. 1883 (T)**Medicine Hat School Division No. 4**

Irvine No. 892 (T)

Taber School Division No. 6Retlaw No. 4 (C)
Lomond No. 20 (C)
Taber No. 933 (T)
Enchant No. 47 (C)
Barnwell No. 15 (C)**Lethbridge School Division No. 7**Wrentham No. 48 (C)
Readymade No. 46 (C)
Carmangay No. 2087 (V)
Warner No. 1 (C)
Noble No. 2243 (V)
Coaldale No. 9 (C)**Acadia School Division No. 8**Oyen No. 2058 (V)
Empress No. 3145 (V)
Cereal No. 3192 (V)**Sullivan Lake School Division No. 9**

Youngstown No. 2186 (V)

Peace River School Division No. 10Berwyn No. 3237 (V)
Grimshaw No. 4623 (V)
Peace River No. 2526 (T)**Lac Ste. Anne School Division No. 11**Mayerthorpe No. 2946 (V)
Beaupre No. 850 (V)**Edson School Division No. 12**

Edson No. 2298 (T)

Clover Bar School Division No. 13Leduc No. 297 (T)
Fort Saskatchewan No. 91 (T)**Grande Prairie School Division No. 14**Hythe No. 3194 (V)
Beaver Lodge No. 2341 (V)**Rocky Mountain School Division No. 15**

Rocky Mountain House No. 2590 (T)

Neutral Hills School Division No. 16Consort No. 30 (C)
Veteran No. 3325 (V)**Holden School Division No. 17**Holden No. 1057 (V)
Tofield No. 1939 (T)
Viking No. 1906 (V)
Ryley No. 1866 (V)**Lamont School Division No. 18**Lamont No. 641 (V)
Chipman No. 1473 (V)
Andrew No. 398 (V)
Mundare No. 1603 (V)**Vegreville School Division No. 19**New Mannville No. 1547 (V)
Innisfree No. 1584 (V)
Minburn No. 1682 (V)
New Vegreville No. 1480 (T)**Camrose School Division No. 20**Edberg No. 606 (V)
Bawif No. 1463 (V)
Hay Lakes No. 3876 (V)
New Norway No. 439 (V)
Ferintosh No. 2345 (V)
Bashaw No. 2571 (V)
South Bittern Lake No. 616 (V)**Two Hills School Division No. 21**Two Hills No. 1941 (V)
Derwent No. 4347 (V)
New Myrnam No. 4364 (V)
Willington No. 1801 (V)**Killam School Division No. 22**Killam No. 1578 (V)
Sedgewick No. 1567 (V)
Lougheed No. 1792 (V)
Strome No. 1978 (V)
Alliance No. 3376 (V)
Daysland No. 1539 (T)**Stony Plain School Division No. 23**

Stony Plain No. 52 (C)

Sturgeon School Division No. 24St. Albert C. P. No. 3 (T)
Legal No. 1738 (V)**Vermilion School Division No. 25**Kitscoty No. 1624 (V)
Vermilion Centre No. 1446 (T)**Stettler School Division No. 26**Big Valley No. 2545 (V)
Botha No. 21 (C)**Castor School Division No. 27**Coronation No. 2335 (T)
Halkirk No. 2162 (V)
Castor No. 2194 (T)**Macleod School Division No. 28**Granum No. 1289 (T)
Stavely No. 944 (T)
Claresholm No. 764 (T)
Champion No. 40 (C)
Macleod No. 28 (T)**Pincher Creek School Division No. 29**Cowley No. 373 (V)
Pincher Creek No. 121 (T)**Drumheller School Division No. 30**Munson No. 2317 (V)
Morrin No. 2513 (V)
Carbon No. 1218 (V)**Olds School Division No. 31**Didsbury No. 652 (T)
Carstairs No. 642 (V)**Wainwright School Division No. 32**Edgerton No. 2044 (V)
Wainwright No. 1658 (T)
Chauvin No. 2196 (V)
Irma No. 2435 (V)**Provost School Division No. 33**Czar No. 2410 (V)
Provost No. 1896 (V)
Hughenden No. 2265 (V)

Ponoka School Division No. 34

Ponoka No. 423 (T)
Rimbey No. 661 (V)

Red Deer School Division No. 35

Blackfalds No. 255 (V)
Penhold No. 214 (V)

Wetaskiwin School Division No. 36

NIL

Westlock School Division No. 37

Westlock No. 70 (C)

Foothills School Division No. 38

Cayley No. 1868 (V)
Blackie No. 2823 (V)
Vulcan No. 1902 (T)
Okotoks No. 178 (T)

Smoky Lake School Division No. 39

Smoky Lake No. 3880 (V)
Bellis No. 3384 (V)
Vilna No. 3983 (V)

Wheatland School Division No. 40

Severn Creek No. 852 (V)
Swalwell No. 3854 (V)
Strathmore No. 1587 (T)
Acme No. 2296 (V)
Rockyford No. 3317 (V)
Beiseker No. 55 (C)
Dana No. 2505 (V)
Irricana No. 2163 (V)
Carseland No. 14 (C)

Calgary School Division No. 41

Crossfield No. 752 (T)
Airdrie No. 918 (V)

Athabasca School Division No. 42

Athabasca No. 839 (T)

Bow Valley School Division No. 43

Cluny No. 2334 (V)
Hussar No. 3242 (V)
Arrowwood No. 59 (C)
Milo No. 4251 (V)
Gleichen No. 103 (T)

E.I.D. School Division No. 44

Gem No. 60 (C)
Rosemary No. 71 (C)
Bassano No. 2131 (T)

St. Paul School Division No. 45

Elk Point No. 2005 (V)

Bonnyville School Division No. 46

NIL

Spirit River School Division No. 47

Spirit City No. 3361 (V)

High Prairie School Division No. 48

Prairie River No. 36 (C)

Strawberry School Division No. 49

NIL

Fairview School Division No. 50

Fairview No. 4388 (V)

Lac La Biche School Division No. 51

Lac La Biche No. 3305 (V)

Fort Vermilion School Division No. 52

NIL

East Smoky School Division No. 54

NIL

Red Deer Valley Division No. 55

NIL

Lacombe School Division No. 56

Oxford No. 687 (V)
Eckville No. 1459 (V)
Lacombe No. 243 (T)
Alix No. 12 (C)

Thorhild School Division No. 57

NIL

Coal Branch School Division No. 58

NIL

Barrhead School Division No. 59

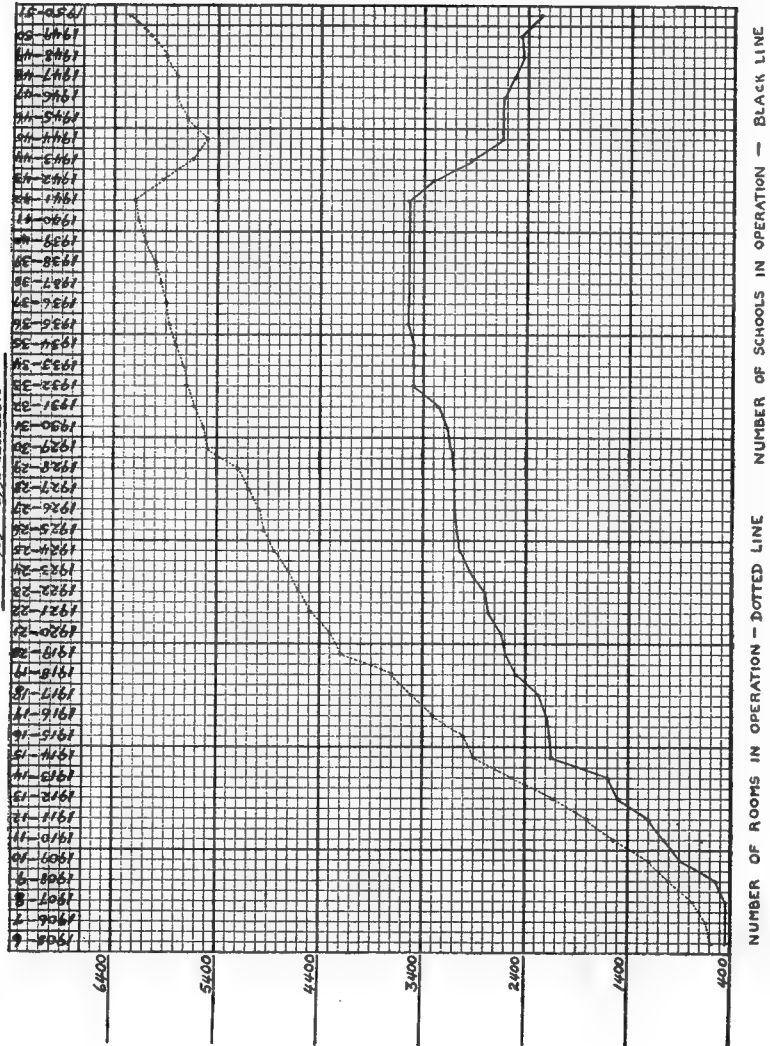
Barrhead No. 4310 (V)

TABLE No. 6
CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS BY NUMBER OF CLASSROOMS

Number of Classrooms in school or school system	Number of Schools			Two Year Increase in Schools	Two Year Decrease in Schools
	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51		
1	1867	1705	1545	...	322
2	224	206	182	...	42
3	91	88	81	...	10
4	72	88	90	18	....
5	37	37	39	2	...
6	43	36	39	...	4
7	34	34	30	...	4
8	15	20	24	9	...
9	17	17	19	2	....
10	9	11	13	4	....
11 or more	50	61	74	24	....
Totals	2459	2303	2136	...	323

During the same two-year period the total number of classrooms increased by 317.

TABLE NO. 2
SCHOOLS AND ROOMS IN OPERATION
1905 - 1951 inclusive



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX, GRADE AND AGE AS AT JUNE 1, 1951
ACADEMIC SCHOOL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1951

Sex	5 yrs. and under	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs.	20 yrs.	21 yrs.	Total	Per- cent- age of Enrol- ment	Aver- age Age
Grade I	Boys 233	4541 4475	5519 4932	903 526	140 99	56 38	15 24	24 13	18 5	15 8	12 3	70 3	--	--	--	--	--	11,546 10,354	12.59	7.2
Grade II	Girls 228	4475	4932	526	99	38	24	13	5	8	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	10,354	--	--
Grade III	Boys	66	3556	5290	1266	278	82	30	17	12	10	4	1	--	--	--	--	9,475	11.55	8.3
Grade IV	Girls	75	3818	4656	714	135	32	25	11	4	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	8,994	--	--
Grade V	Boys	--	--	98	2976	4490	1479	423	67	28	16	4	1	--	--	--	--	9,736	10.77	9.4
Grade VI	Girls	--	--	120	3431	4232	885	190	32	20	9	3	--	--	--	--	--	8,994	--	--
Grade VII	Boys	--	--	--	75	2458	4192	1542	208	97	33	6	--	2	--	--	--	9,146	10.16	10.5
Grade VIII	Girls	--	--	--	166	2910	277	277	63	55	19	5	--	--	--	1	--	8,522	--	--
Grade IX	Boys	--	--	--	--	150	2281	3629	1590	278	104	19	6	1	1	--	--	8,691	9.70	11.5
Grade X	Girls	--	--	--	--	179	2775	3680	340	127	53	14	6	1	2	--	--	8,193	--	--
Grade XI	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	131	1995	1882	719	313	58	16	10	2	--	--	8,110	9.06	12.6
Grade XII	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	183	2444	1119	370	149	34	8	2	--	--	--	7,660	--	--
Grade XIII	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	125	3045	1720	905	168	36	9	2	--	1	7,805	8.76	13.6
Grade XIV	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	210	2293	3180	1183	460	98	16	--	--	--	--	7,440	--	--
Grade XV	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	133	1523	2723	1722	560	86	13	1	1	--	6,761	7.92	14.6
Grade XVI	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	218	218	2050	3029	1351	331	36	7	2	1	--	7,025	--	--
Grade XVII	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	114	1185	2464	1291	378	62	11	1	--	5,509	6.73	15.5
Grade XVIII	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	196	1897	2821	1018	227	33	6	1	1	6,204	--	--
Grade XIX	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	136	1145	1844	774	161	20	3	3	4,090	5.22	16.4
Grade XX	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	231	1701	2182	725	132	11	3	3	4,594	--	--
Grade XXI	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	146	903	1358	515	140	26	8	3,082	3.95	17.3
Grade XXII	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	200	1380	1704	414	58	13	3	3,783	--	--
Grade XXIII	Boys	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96	763	1298	722	205	61	3,131	3.59	18.5
Grade XXIV	Girls	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8	149	969	1397	471	81	33	3,108	--	--
Totals by Sex	Boys	233	4605	5173	9244	8904	8417	7443	7213	9919	6876	5023	3399	2071	878	235	73	88,217	--	--
Girls	228	4550	4870	8779	8134	8066	7534	7270	7024	6935	6718	5218	3691	1986	549	106	40	85,752	--	--
GRAND TOTALS		461	9155	18043	18023	16938	16483	14713	14337	13854	13654	10241	7090	4057	1427	335	113	173,969	100.00	11.8
Percentage of Enrolment		.27	5.26	10.37	10.36	9.56	9.47	8.82	8.24	7.96	7.85	5.89	4.08	2.33	.82	.19	.07	100%	--	--
Began Grade I Boys	233	4418	5074	555	72	32	8	16	12	13	11	70	--	--	--	--	--	10,484	11.63	7.1
During the Yr. Girls	228	4399	4693	331	56	11	14	6	3	5	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	9,752	--	--
Repeated Gr. I Boys	--	123	445	378	68	24	7	8	6	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,062	.96	8.1
from last year Girls	--	--	76	239	195	43	27	7	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	602	--	--

N.B. 1. Ages reported as at June 1st, 1951. Note that ages at entering the grade were lower by 9 months.
 2. "Average age" has been calculated as "weighted average", to give effect to dispersal.

TABLE No. 9
ACCELERATION AND RETARDATION

	Under Number	Modal Age %	Age	Modal Age Number	Modal Age %	Over Modal Age Number	Over Modal Age %	Total
Elementary:								
Grade I	9477	43.27	7+	10451	47.72	1972	9.01	21900
Grade II	7513	37.41	8+	9946	49.52	2626	13.07	20085
Grade III	6625	35.37	9+	8722	46.57	3383	13.06	18730
Grade IV	5609	31.75	10+	8242	46.65	3817	21.60	17688
Grade V	5385	31.89	11+	7309	43.29	4190	24.82	16884
Grade VI	4753	30.14	12+	6533	41.43	4484	23.43	15770
Junior High School:								
Grade VII	4422	29.01	13+	6225	40.83	4598	30.16	15245
Grade VIII	3924	28.47	14+	5752	41.72	4110	29.81	13786
Grade IX	3399	29.02	15+	5285	45.12	3029	25.86	11713
Senior High School:								
Grade X	3223	35.48	16+	4026	44.32	1835	20.20	9084
Grade XI	2646	38.54	17+	3062	44.60	1157	16.86	6865
Grade XII	1971	31.59	18+	2695	43.20	1573	25.21	6239
	58,947	32.88		78,249	44.98	36,774	21.14	173,969

Modal Age: The age of the largest group
(Age as at June 1, 1951; deduct 9 months
for age at admission to grade.)

TABLE No. 10
OPTIONAL SUBJECTS IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL GRADES

	Grade VII		Grade VIII		Grade IX		Totals By Sex		Grand Totals
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Music	6136	6000	5408	5455	2354	2788	13898	14243	28141
Art	5060	5246	2670	2761	2737	2842	10467	10849	21316
Dramatics	854	838	1449	1690	1390	1453	3693	3981	7674
Typewriting	177	175	333	334	1690	1861	2200	2370	4570
Home Economics	141	3037	93	8461	143	3186	377	9684	10061
Community Economics	2464	2370	2594	2578	2358	2615	7416	7563	14979
Oral French	177	205	449	494	1804	1937	2430	2636	5066
Industrial Arts	3095	246	1947	186	2935	322	7977	754	8731
Health and Personal Growth	64	47	30	80	175	197	269	274	543
Vocations	...	...	...	...	20	22	20	22	42
General Shop	9	...	33	6	8	...	50	6	56
French A.C.F.A.	...	...	10	14	...	...	10	14	24
Farm and Home Accounting	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	57	17	57	17	74
Remedial English	1	4	6	6	...	...	7	10	17
Arts and Crafts	...	...	19	12	...	...	19	12	31
	18178	18169	15042	17027	15671	17240	48891	52436	101327

TABLE No. 11
ENROLMENT IN SUBJECTS (HIGH SCHOOL GRADES)

Course and Subject		Grade X		Grade XI		Grade XII		Tls. by Sex		Grand Totals
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
COMPULSORY										
English	1	3732	4444	155	36	8	7	3895	4487	8382
English	2	2	....	2678	3331	166	90	2846	3421	6267
English	3	....	....	....	....	1916	2229	1916	2229	4145
Social Studies	1	3524	4449	84	65	1	1	3609	4515	8124
Social Studies	2	....	....	2670	3334	102	88	2772	3422	6194
Social Studies	3	....	....	....	....	1942	2196	1942	2196	4138
Health and Physical Education	1	3540	4581	123	72	24	28	3687	4681	8368
Health and Personal Development		11	73	....	....	....	....	11	73	84
GROUP A. ACADEMIC										
French	1	1715	2526	446	549	75	67	2236	2872	5108
French	2	....	....	899	1466	418	346	1317	1812	3129
French	3	....	....	....	....	708	958	708	958	1666
Latin	1	286	267	121	43	35	38	442	343	785
Latin	2	....	....	140	176	60	50	200	226	426
Latin	3	....	....	....	....	152	132	152	132	284
German	1	3	15	2	13	1	4	6	32	38
German	2	....	....	7	1	....	....	7	1	8
German	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Algebra	1	1934	2050	1241	1605	313	301	3488	3956	7444
Algebra	2	....	....	....	....	1162	1147	1162	1147	2309
Geometry	1	476	947	962	969	242	166	1680	2082	3762
Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry ..		....	....	....	....	1231	1110	1231	1110	2341
Chemistry	1	820	1016	1660	1954	436	433	2916	3408	6324
Chemistry	2	....	....	27	23	1224	1223	1251	1246	2497
Physics	1	1460	1495	505	466	145	134	2110	2095	4205
Physics	2	....	....	82	43	1129	551	1211	594	1805
Biology	2	17	21	3	8	535	1240	555	1269	1824
GROUP B. COMMERCIAL										
Bookkeeping	1	150	599	256	298	74	129	480	1026	1506
Bookkeeping	2	1	....	72	124	45	66	118	190	308
Bookkeeping	3	....	....	....	....	11	15	11	16	26
Shorthand	1	49	655	44	271	19	107	112	1033	1145
Shorthand	2	....	4	21	303	7	109	28	416	444
Typewriting	1	606	1413	474	515	226	216	1306	2144	3450
Typewriting	2	....	1	687	672	57	160	744	833	1577
Typewriting	3	....	....	....	....	5	39	5	39	44
Office Practice	1	....	2	67	324	25	101	92	427	519
Office Practice	2	....	....	....	....	8	96	8	96	104
Secretarial Training .....		....	....	....	....	9	110	9	110	119
Business Machines .....		....	....	....	....	25	106	25	106	131
GROUP C. TECHNICAL										
Woodwork	1	268	7	135	3	55	1	458	11	469
Woodwork	1a	105	11	29	1	10	7	144	19	163
Woodwork	2	....	....	139	3	27	....	166	3	169
Woodwork	1b	....	....	39	....	15	....	54	....	54
Woodwork	3	....	....	....	....	44	....	44	....	44
Woodwork	2d	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3
Metalwork	1	170	....	60	....	33	....	263	....	263
Metalwork	1a	8	....	....	1	2	4	10	5	15
Metalwork	2	....	....	79	....	25	....	104	....	104
Metalwork	1b	....	....	8	....	1	....	9	....	9
Metalwork	3	....	....	....	....	33	....	33	....	33
Electricity	1	191	....	82	....	44	....	317	....	317
Electricity	1a	8	....	14	....	3	....	25	....	25
Electricity	2	....	....	87	....	21	....	108	....	108
Electricity	3	....	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	11

Automotives	1	267	....	105	....	29	....	401	....	401
Automotives	1a	62	....	52	....	24	....	138	....	138
Automotives	1b	....	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	4
Automotives	2	....	....	119	....	45	....	164	....	164
Automotives	3	....	....	....	....	45	....	45	....	45
Printing	1	22	4	10	6	3	35	13	48	48
Printing	2	....	....	16	2	2	1	18	3	21
Arts and Crafts	1	24	37	15	32	8	15	47	84	131
Arts and Crafts	2	....	....	14	22	1	7	15	29	44
Arts and Crafts	3	....	....	....	1	4	2	4	3	7
Fabrics and Dress	1	....	244	....	281	....	100	....	625	625
Fabrics and Dress	1a	....	67	....	40	....	20	....	127	127
Fabrics and Dress	2	....	....	....	59	....	59	....	118	118
Fabrics and Dress	1b	....	3	....	33	....	7	....	43	43
Fabrics and Dress	3	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	18	18
Homemaking	1	....	170	....	144	....	64	....	378	378
Homemaking	1a	....	....	....	11	....	10	....	21	21
Homemaking	1b	....	3	....	11	....	6	....	20	20
Homemaking	2	....	....	....	69	....	32	....	101	101
Homemaking	3	....	....	....	....	....	11	....	11	11
Animal Science	1	23	....	29	....	15	....	67	....	67
Animal Science	2	....	....	14	....	11	....	25	....	25
Plant Science	1	26	2	10	....	11	1	47	3	50
Plant Science	2	5	....	15	....	8	....	28	....	28

GROUP D. GENERAL

Dramatics	1	189	370	210	274	80	101	479	734	1224
Dramatics	2	3	5	45	78	16	25	64	108	172
Music	1	283	397	201	389	89	155	573	941	1514
Music	2	....	....	29	46	18	37	47	83	130
Music	3	....	1	....	3	....	1	....	5	5
Art	1	291	400	294	374	79	173	664	947	1611
Art	2	....	2	57	34	11	21	68	57	125
Geology	1	702	459	414	372	105	93	1221	924	2145
Bookkeeping	1a	281	452	206	345	79	103	566	900	1466
Shorthand	1a	10	26	14	49	3	14	27	89	116
Typewriting	1a	428	702	302	438	102	124	832	1264	2096
Home Economics	1	4	705	12	321	13	105	29	1131	1160
Home Economics	2	....	1	....	221	3	96	3	318	321
Needlework	....	100	4	101	3	36	7	237	244	244
Vocations and Guidance	....	680	729	341	461	106	150	1127	1340	2467
General Mathematics	2	23	22	158	108	81	31	262	161	423
General Science	2	5	3	39	25	53	1	97	29	126
Survey of English	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Literature	....	29	20	164	271	86	143	279	434	713
Physical Education	2	1	31	329	207	78	22	408	260	668
Economics	....	....	....	....	....	118	183	118	183	301
Psychology	....	5	11	444	764	192	275	641	1050	1691
Law	....	....	110	83	65	53	165	126	301	301
Sociology	....	4	6	415	492	111	186	530	684	1214
Creative Writing	....	....	14	2	11	25	51	27	76	103
General Mathematics	1	714	832	100	77	9	12	823	921	1744
General Mathematics	1a	176	300	5	17	1	3	182	320	502
General Mathematics	3	....	....	....	....	21	....	21	....	21
General Science	1	184	147	85	9	7	4	276	160	436
General Science	3	5	3	2	13	....	....	7	16	23
Biology	1	964	1095	468	640	70	70	1502	1805	3307
Drafting	1	13	2	7	3	4	....	24	5	29
Drafting	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Farm and Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mechanics	1	517	32	178	45	67	13	762	90	852
Farm and Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mechanics	2	17	12	196	4	37	1	250	17	267
Farm and Home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mechanics	3	....	....	....	3	23	....	23	3	26
Business Fundamentals	1	255	560	263	244	81	123	599	927	1526
Health	2	8	40	280	238	42	43	330	321	651

TRIAL COURSES

Business Arithmetic	6	29	....	....	....	....	6	29	85
Mining	3	....	4	....	....	....	7	....	7
Business English	6	63	6	30	....	....	12	93	105
Penmanship	8	99	....	....	....	....	8	99	107
Rapid Calculation	....	....	....	25	....	....	....	25	25
Boys Food and Cookery	30	....	8	....	4	....	42	....	42

Totals 25349 32506 19889 24195 14945 16609 60183 78310 133493

TABLE No. 12
PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 15 YEARS

Grade	Number Leaving School at 15	Percentage of Total (4243)	Percentage of the Enrolment in the Grade	Enrolment in Grade	Percentage of Enrolment in All Grades (173969)
1	8	.19	.03	21,900	.004
2	14	.33	.07	20,085	.008
3	21	.50	.11	18,730	.012
4	65	1.53	.37	17,668	.037
5	77	1.81	.46	16,884	.044
6	218	5.14	1.38	15,770	.125
7	523	12.33	3.43	15,245	.301
8	943	22.22	6.84	13,786	.542
9	1277	30.10	10.90	11,713	.734
High School	1097	25.85	4.94	22,188	.630
	4243	100.00		173,969	2.437

TABLE No. 13
(COMPARATIVE) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY GRADES,
PUPILS LEAVING SCHOOL AT THE AGE OF 15 YEARS

Grades	Division I			Division II			Junior High School		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1941-42	.07	.07	.34	1.33	4.03	8.51	17.44	26.39	31.27
1942-43	.10	.08	.44	1.45	4.08	8.45	17.00	24.35	33.25
1943-44	.07	.07	.39	1.03	3.03	7.54	19.22	26.01	32.62
1944-45	.05	.06	.29	.68	1.77	7.14	16.97	25.84	32.07
1945-46	.06	.06	.23	.60	1.58	5.73	12.91	25.98	36.26
1946-47	.06	.09	.28	.78	1.89	5.48	13.10	26.49	35.02
1947-48	.12	.16	.51	.95	2.70	5.47	13.08	21.92	29.04
1948-49	.12	.12	.34	.86	2.21	6.24	12.72	24.31	29.06
1949-50	.11	.31	.51	1.01	2.15	5.09	12.66	21.31	30.43
1950-51	.19	.33	.50	1.53	1.81	5.14	12.33	22.22	30.10

TABLE NO. 14
POST SCHOOL RECORD OF PUPILS

Distribution of Pupils leaving School during the year, or at the end of previous school year, by Sex, Grade and Occupation

OCCUPATION	VII		VIII		IX		X		XI		XII		Special		TOTAL
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
A. TO FURTHER TRAINING															
(1) College, University or Private Finishing School	16	11	12	13	75	72	80	125	58	50	45	36	378	267	1265
(2) Normal School	2	14	-	3	-	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	38	172	245
(3) Nurses Training School	3	15	-	18	-	1	-	5	-	11	-	16	-	291	373
(4) Business College	2	6	-	-	-	1	2	15	1	48	8	139	23	235	491
(5) Technical Training School	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	12	13	27	6	89	14	181
B. OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS:															
(1) AGRICULTURE: Farming, Fruit Farming, Stock and Poultry Raising, Horticulture, Farm Labourers, etc.	231	47	172	50	332	118	427	127	246	99	160	34	216	37	2316
(2) FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING	7	-	3	-	4	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	20
(3) LOGGING: Lumbering etc.; Owners, Managers, Labourers	6	-	7	-	12	1	9	2	16	2	5	-	8	-	68
(4) MINING, QUARRYING, OIL AND SALT WELLS; Owners, Labourers	2	1	3	-	7	-	27	-	27	-	38	-	90	1	200
(5) MANUFACTURING: Bakers, Butchers, Boot and Shoe Repairs, Tailors and Tailorresses, Cabinet and Furniture Makers, Printers, Blacksmiths, Forgemen, Mechanics, Machinists, etc.; Owners, Managers, Factory Workers, etc.	16	8	13	1	18	5	33	17	27	7	45	4	52	4	256
(6) ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER; Boiler Firemen, Stationary Enginemen etc.; Owners, Managers, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	15	-	24

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 14
POST SCHOOL RECORD OF PUPILS

Distribution of Pupils leaving School during the year, or at the end of previous school year, by Sex, Grade and Occupation

OCCUPATION	Grades - - Below VII	VII Boys Girls	VIII Boys Girls	IX Boys Girls	X Boys Girls	XI Boys Girls	XII Boys Girls	Special Boys Girls	TOTAL								
(7) BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION: Masons, Carpenters, Electricians and Wiremen, Painters and Decorators, Plasterers, Plumbers, Tinsmiths, etc.; Owners, Managers, Building	14	2	8	-	18	-	25	2	32	1	39	1	62	7	5	-	216
(8) TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION: Railway, Street Car and Motor Operators and Maintenance Men, Teamsters, Draymen, Truck Drivers, Sailors, Dockman, etc., Owners, Managers, Officials etc.	31	8	8	-	28	3	53	9	53	17	57	29	104	28	8	-	436
(9) WAREHOUSING AND STORAGE: Packers, Shippers, Warehousemen and Storekeepers, etc.; Owners, Managers, etc.	1	-	1	-	7	1	12	-	9	-	14	-	36	1	1	-	83
(10) TRADE: Owners, Managers and Dealers in Wholesale and Retail Stores, Commercial Travellers, Buyers, Pedlars, Salesmen and Saleswomen, etc.	8	9	2	1	3	8	21	19	28	61	38	55	69	98	7	4	431
(11) FINANCE AND INSURANCE: Finance and Insurance Officials, Insurance and Real Estate agents, Stock and Bond brokers, etc.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	10	11	67	54	1	7	164
(12) SERVICE: (a) Defense: Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen (b) Public: Civil and Government employees	-	1	-	-	1	-	11	-	21	-	39	-	98	2	-	-	173
	2	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	1	1	14	36	21	2	1	52

TABLE NO. 14 (Cont'd.)

	7	9	2	17	5	48	14	71	14	63	11	42	10	30	-	3	346
(c) Professional: Accountants and Auditors, Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians and Surgeons, Teachers, etc.	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	17	14	-	-	41
(d) Recreational: Owners and Managers of Theatres, etc.	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	4	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	15
(e) Personal: Hotel and Restaurant Managers and Keepers, Barbers, Hairdressers, Cooks, Janitors and Sextons, Waiters and Waitresses, Watchmen and Caretakers, etc.	7	9	2	17	5	48	14	71	14	63	11	42	10	30	-	3	346
B. OCCUPATIONAL GROUP: (Cont'd.)																	
(f) Laundering: Cleaners, Dyers, Pressers, etc.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	14	2	1	1	1	-	-	24
(13) CLERICAL: Bookkeepers and Cashiers, Stenographers and Typists, Office Clerks, etc.	1	-	-	-	3	1	5	17	17	62	34	224	149	400	10	16	939
(14) OTHER: Labourers and Unskilled Workers not engaged in Agriculture, Mining or Logging, etc.	17	20	7	13	47	26	50	39	45	34	24	27	68	16	4	7	444
(15) UNKNOWN:	5	9	14	9	21	24	52	21	62	77	89	113	169	158	3	2	909
MARRIAGE	-	2	-	7	-	9	-	21	3	24	5	40	1	97	2	1	212
D. TO INSTITUTIONS (Not classified under E.)	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	4	6	6	3	3	6	6	-	-	42
E. DEATH OR DISABILITY (Mental or Physical)	5	12	4	2	6	7	2	7	6	13	4	8	8	10	5	1	100
F. UNEMPLOYED	4	2	1	6	5	19	13	43	11	27	5	12	7	18	4	1	178
G. LEFT THE PROVINCE	57	43	5	10	8	19	19	19	7	19	11	10	8	16	1	2	245
H. OTHERS	1	2	1	2	8	3	5	13	5	13	8	12	3	18	-	-	94
TOTAL	447	230	264	153	619	362	875	628	742	683	728	841	1831	2017	110	93	10623

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE No. 15
MONTHLY SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE—SEPT., 1950 to JUNE, 1951

Month	Possible Aggregate	Actual Aggregate	Percentage
September	3,153,629.5	2,861,960	90.75
October	3,409,177	3,116,337.5	91.41
November	3,649,576	3,312,321	90.76
December	2,689,800.5	2,438,108	90.64
January	3,501,977	3,068,559	87.62
February	3,238,267.5	2,818,910.5	87.05
March	2,636,576	2,100,386.5	79.66
April	3,441,762	3,068,689	89.16
May	3,583,598	3,181,595	88.78
June	3,291,494	3,032,103	92.12
Average Monthly Percentage of Attendance			88.79

TABLE No. 16
NUMBER OF SCHOOL DAYS OPERATION AND ATTENDANCE 1950-51

Days	School System Operating	Pupils Attending Number	Percent
1- 19	....	1,422	.82
20- 39	....	1,907	1.10
40- 59	....	1,878	1.08
60- 79	....	2,140	1.23
80- 99	1	2,188	1.26
100-119	1	3,050	1.75
120-139	1	5,776	3.32
140-159	2	18,922	10.87
160-179	11	66,052	37.97
180-199	171	70,584	40.57
200-	1	50	.03
188		173,969	100.00

TABLE No. 17
ENROLMENT AND ATTENDANCE, DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

	Enrolment	No. of Boys	No. of Girls	Aggregate Attendance	Average Attendance
(1) Divisions	97,057	49,780	47,277	15,944,407	82,666.61
(2) Schools not in Divisions—					
City	46,265	23,337	22,928	7,881,807	40,433.34
Town	10,783	5,262	5,521	1,847,788	9,545.67
*R.C. Separate	10,485	5,105	5,380	1,778,863.5	9,283.01
Village	3,708	1,882	1,826	636,422.5	3,257.64
Consolidated	2,558	1,269	1,289	428,240.5	2,247.32
Rural	3,113	1,582	1,531	482,877	2,579.25
	173,969	88,217	85,752	28,999,905.5	150,012.84

* Includes all R. C. Separate School Districts—city, town, village and rural.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE No. 18
(COMPARATIVE) ENROLMENT, ATTENDANCE, TEACHERS AND SALARIES, 1906 to 1950-51 INCLUSIVE

	Enrolment		Daily Average Attendance		Teachers	Teachers' Salaries
	Rural	Town and Village	Rural	Town and Village		
1906	14,567	14,208	7,396.34	7,386.34	924	386,107.99
1911	32,098	29,562	16,252.65	16,304.11	2651	1,144,583.75
1916	47,987	51,223	27,082.80	33,188.59	4607	2,421,404.48
1921-22	66,211	76,691	41,892.60	58,621.94	5787	5,428,826.20
1926-27 ..	73,942	80,438	49,826.69	65,298.09	5380	5,899,839.00
1931-32	81,438	89,357	62,769.84	76,383.34	5760	6,406,966.78
1936-37	84,090	83,860	63,467.96	69,641.12	6130	5,893,852.44
1941-42	83,723	77,486	69,842.32	67,635.68	6336	6,870,176.68
1942-43	79,470	78,036	61,550.90	65,662.81	6490	6,935,906.40
1943-44	77,593	74,392	63,519.59	64,531.08	5324	7,584,674.59
1944-45	77,270	75,262	63,777.75	66,318.06	5945	8,058,586.62
1945-46	84,260	71,195	62,919.69	70,242.94	5868	*
1946-47	85,961	69,556	70,446.46	60,564.26	5818	** 8,841,443.60
	All Schools		All Schools			
1947-48	156,629		138,409.62		5458	**10,281,536.08
1948-49	160,821		136,690.25		5779	**12,429,088.20
1949-50	167,790		146,387.60		6039	**14,264,781.09
1950-51	173,969		150,012.84		6788	**15,505,440.19

* Fiscal Year changed to Calendar Year.

** Calendar Years 1946 to 1950 (inclusive).

TABLE NUMBER 12
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ENROLMENT AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE IN ALBERTA
SCHOOLS FROM 1905 - 1951

ENROLMENT — BLACK LINE
AVERAGE ATTENDANCE — DOTTED LINE

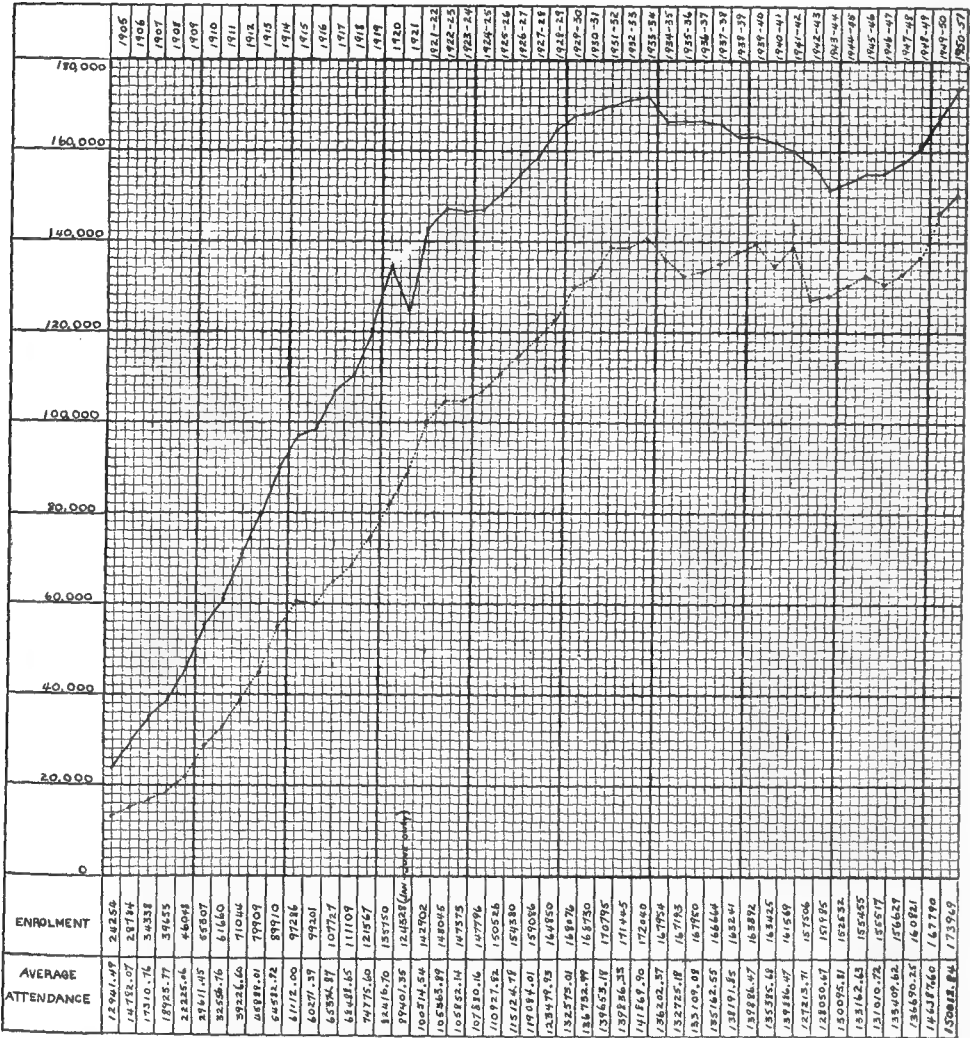


TABLE No. 20
PERCENTAGE OF ENROLMENT IN GRADE I AND HIGH GRADES, FROM 1912

Year	Grade 1	Grade 9-12	Grade 7-12
1912	32.24	3.92	14.65
1917	24.87	5.62	18.45
1922-23	20.87	8.29	22.73
1927-28	17.57	11.44	26.90
1932-33	13.49	17.13	33.61
1937-38	14.19	18.28	35.22
1942-43	12.07	18.98	36.65
1943-44	12.17	18.61	36.71
1944-45	11.95	19.69	37.59
1945-46	12.01	20.73	38.03
1946-47	12.00	21.00	38.12
1947-48	12.34	20.33	37.32
1948-49	12.76	19.72	36.45
1949-50	13.26	19.53	36.07
1950-51	12.59	19.49	36.17

TABLE No. 21
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE AND TIME LOST

	1940-41	1949-50	1950-51
Aggregate number of days attended during the year	26,592.491	28,726,081.5	28,999,905.5
Average number attending each day	135,385.68	146,387.60	150,012.84
Average monthly percentage of attendance	89.84	90.79	88.79
Average number of days school was open during the year	190.89	189.12	189.86
Average number of days pupils attended during the year	162.72	171.20	166.69
Average number of days pupils lost during the year	37.28	28.80	33.31

TABLE NO.22
PUPIL-LOAD — AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER ROOM
1905 - 1951 inclusive

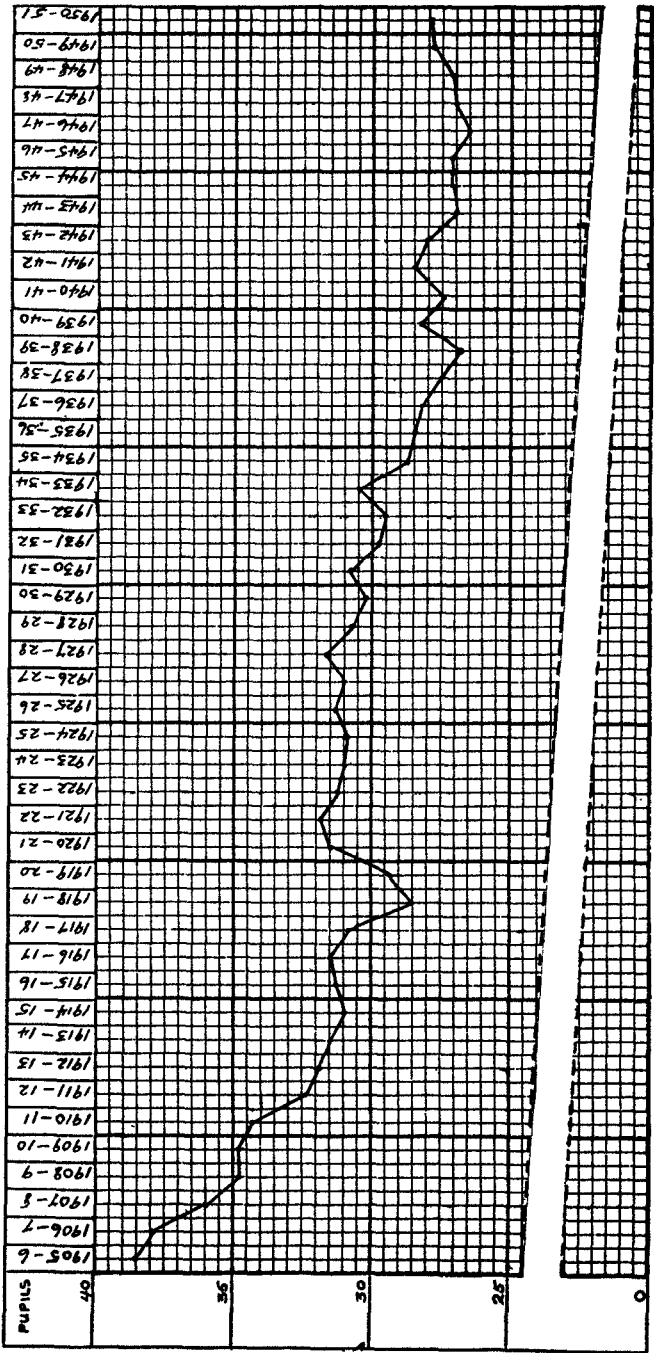


TABLE NO. 23(a)
STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE & EXPENDITURES IN ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS & DIVISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1950

Items	Divisions	Revenue					Total
		City School Districts	Town School Districts	Village School Districts	Consolidated Sch. Districts	Rural School Districts	
Grants	6,119,643.59	981,191.96	302,092.90	113,643.07	148,971.60	103,335.10	7,768,878.22
Requisitions	10,714,149.65	6,919,120.81	956,020.72	372,899.49	347,493.01	309,580.67	19,619,264.35
Tuition Fees from Parents	4,770.00	24,816.60	16,840.81	2,917.35	1,669.29	1,835.61	52,849.66
Tuition Fees from Department	22,722.36	1,465.25	113.90	402.00	562.49	90.00	25,356.00
Tuition Fees from Sch. Boards	97,647.25	198,637.49	48,431.83	11,120.74	11,961.65	2,532.53	310,331.49
Other Operating Revenue	276,447.63	119,787.20	15,569.18	3,378.19	5,452.26	7,891.79	428,526.25
Sale of Property & Equipment	138,152.76	7,701.92	3,614.85	3,171.60	2,887.15	60.13	155,588.41
Other Non-Operating Revenue	275,876.10	64,529.31	6,555.91	5,690.13	6,811.70	8,618.32	368,081.47
Total Revenue	17,649,409.34	8,257,250.54	1,349,240.10	513,222.57	525,809.15	433,944.15	28,728,875.85
Deficit	503,207.60	20,645.90	118,094.29	48,199.61	18,818.32	12,609.83	721,575.55
Surplus from Previous Year (if used)	78,700.95	-	3,988.92	-	5,821.29	1,126.11	89,637.27
Total	\$18,231,317.89	\$8,277,896.44	\$1,471,323.31	\$561,422.18	\$550,448.76	\$447,680.09	\$29,540,088.67

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 23(b)

STATEMENT SHOWING REVENUE & EXPENDITURES IN ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS & DIVISIONS DURING THE YEAR 1950

Expenditures

Items	Divisions	City School Districts	Town School Districts	Village School Districts	Consolidated Sch. Districts	Rural School Districts	Total
Administration	462,851.28	204,077.57	23,506.51	13,591.68	12,290.13	15,999.24	732,316.41
Teachers' Salaries	9,067,688.91	4,701,967.82	889,195.49	341,895.42	273,805.49	230,887.06	15,505,440.19
Correspondence Courses	38,713.39	-	258.38	368.00	384.00	510.00	40,233.77
Library & Text Books	124,703.74	79,122.66	12,178.90	2,088.71	5,508.77	5,214.99	228,817.77
Instructional Supplies & Equip.	321,334.43	224,034.82	25,603.17	11,251.22	9,581.42	16,607.09	608,412.15
Other Instructional Expenses	54,628.31	31,090.55	4,873.67	832.58	1,166.04	2,953.20	95,544.35
Caretaking	681,487.38	490,027.08	91,512.25	39,714.67	26,991.48	30,661.65	1,360,594.51
Fuel, Light, Water, Etc.	642,293.45	211,470.88	63,675.20	21,760.99	22,439.99	15,302.78	976,943.29
Repairs & Replacements	765,160.79	466,805.10	70,705.79	21,171.09	20,648.52	40,654.21	1,385,145.50
Other Plant Operation & Maintenance	358,285.44	91,958.26	20,748.95	3,923.01	10,536.07	7,998.64	493,450.37
Health Services	69,039.71	57,352.94	1,737.14	1,707.46	432.21	377.00	130,646.46
Transportation of Pupils	2,377,292.26	1,192.91	11,398.42	5,961.40	82,780.11	6,202.72	2,498,627.82
Other Auxiliary Services	272,641.03	12,964.89	2,288.23	587.68	7,314.70	199.65	295,996.18
Payments to Other Boards	238,144.25	36,980.82	17,970.50	16,300.58	1,298.30	3,069.30	313,763.75
Including Tuition Fees							
Land, Buildings, Furniture & Equipment (From Current Rev.)	1,197,787.86	234,620.07	93,657.70	42,193.60	36,039.36	15,742.89	1,620,041.48
Transportation Equipment (From Current Rev.)	274,476.37	-	3,600.95	1,594.00	2,450.00	-	282,121.32
Debitures	479,660.17	1,041,933.16	66,932.27	6,242.22	8,961.63	6,193.66	1,609,923.11
Other Debt Charges	195,574.71	58,753.96	34,816.05	3,844.98	2,199.84	6,523.04	301,712.58
Other Expenditures	266,871.58	129,728.10	7,139.53	2,222.99	2,516.49	4,207.92	412,686.61
Total Expenditures	17,888,635.06	8,088,081.59	1,441,799.10	537,252.28	527,344.55	409,305.04	28,892,417.62
Deficit from Previous Year (Provided for from Revenue)	47,113.45	24,985.08	5,778.25	10,070.28	1,159.81	1,922.08	91,028.95
Surplus	295,569.38	164,829.77	23,745.96	14,099.62	21,944.40	36,452.97	556,642.10
Total	\$18,231,317.89	\$8,277,896.44	\$1,471,323.31	\$561,422.18	\$850,448.76	\$447,680.09	\$29,540,088.67

TABLE NO. 24

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950

CAPITAL AND LOAN FUND SECTION

Items	Divisions	Assets					Total
		City School Districts	Town School Districts	Village School Districts	Consolidated Sch. Districts	Rural School Districts	
Land & Buildings	\$21,634,718.62	\$11,820,671.04	\$2,294,889.57	\$758,956.44	\$738,609.08	\$422,780.72	\$37,670,625.47
Furniture & Equipment	2,707,631.75	7,129,065.36	336,344.69	133,669.22	112,090.21	103,586.18	10,522,387.41
Library	383,788.71	28,911.57	19,832.74	28,481.56	11,352.06	7,227.55	479,594.19
Buses & Trucks	1,213,781.82	9,789.08	14,100.00	1,594.00	52,058.00	2,257.14	1,293,580.04
Other Assets	1,120,257.29	3,617,273.63	299,866.41	4,524.19	23,634.20	10,479.26	5,076,034.98
Total Assets	\$27,060,178.19	\$22,605,710.68	\$2,965,033.41	\$927,225.41	\$937,743.55	\$546,330.85	\$55,042,222.09
Debtenture Debt. (Not Due)	\$ 5,816,181.72	\$13,145,891.73	\$ 907,755.12	\$ 49,182.96	\$188,871.52	\$ 31,699.48	\$20,139,582.53
Long Term Loans	468,249.09	81,250.00	96,208.75	8,000.00	10,000.00	28,000.00	691,707.84
Other Liabilities	1,809,887.12	6,897,670.51	184,442.92	-	26,304.83	1,701.00	8,920,006.38
Investment in Fixed Assets	18,965,850.26	2,480,898.44	1,776,626.62	870,042.45	712,567.20	484,930.37	25,290,925.34
Total Liabilities	\$27,060,178.19	\$22,605,710.68	\$2,965,033.41	\$927,225.41	\$937,743.55	\$546,330.85	\$55,042,222.09

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 25

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS & DIVISIONS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950

REVENUE FUND SECTION

Items	Divisions	Assets					Total
		City School Districts	Town School Districts	Village School Districts	Consolidated Sch. Districts	Rural School Districts	
Cash on Hand & in Bank	\$ 966,543.13	\$ 180,292.44	\$140,684.00	\$128,684.63	\$142,255.27	\$ 99,359.98	\$1,657,819.45
Accounts & Rents Receivable	213,117.95	15,640.25	33,578.03	15,479.05	12,913.83	6,883.22	297,612.33
Due from Other Sch. Boards	16,117.85	85,316.51	13,251.40	1,522.60	7,755.65	40.00	124,004.01
Due from Municipalities	111,886.29						111,886.29
Due from Province	60,970.63	41,142.74	2,010.25		332.00	7,173.05	111,628.67
Other Assets	702,772.23	2,296,927.26	100,040.84	24,086.79	9,359.56	20,829.82	3,154,016.52
Deficit	357,213.51	22,990.94	34,482.58	27,919.01	6,716.50	2,896.27	452,218.81
Total Assets	\$2,428,621.59	\$2,642,310.14	\$324,047.10	\$197,692.08	\$179,332.83	\$137,182.34	\$5,909,186.08
Liabilities							
Bank Overdraft	\$ 153,912.61	\$ 129,506.34	\$ 3,501.58		\$ 39.02	\$ 249.32	\$ 287,208.87
Short Term Loans	628,759.51	6,000.00	37,678.00	25,400.00	11,500.00	3,000.00	712,337.51
Arrears of Teachers' Salaries	11,449.30	1,787.76	1,742.55	8,003.53		2,353.51	25,336.65
Accounts Payable	205,899.74	121,369.01	72,620.06	12,493.26	230.00	8,573.47	421,185.54
Debentures Due & Unpaid	27,920.20	27,784.52	1,505.51	3,319.09	461.22		60,990.54
Due to Other Boards	37,867.55	4,227.60	8,671.32	7,982.69	196.95	200.00	59,146.11
Due to Province	8,575.74	550.12	1,119.95	600.00		107.01	10,952.82
Other Liabilities	283,971.22	1,276,765.70	6,626.21	213.35	6,775.29	280.87	1,574,632.64
Surplus	1,070,265.72	1,074,319.09	190,581.92	139,680.16	160,130.35	122,418.16	2,757,395.40
Total Liabilities	\$2,428,621.59	\$2,642,310.14	\$324,047.10	\$197,692.08	\$179,332.83	\$137,182.34	\$5,909,186.08

ANNUAL REPORT, 1951

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TABLE NO. 26(a)
SCHOOL DIVISIONS
Revenue - 1950

No.	Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue	Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Year (if used)	Grand Total
1.	Perry Creek	28,804.41	26,500.00	1,471.45	56,775.86	502.19	57,278.05	642.79	-	57,920.84
2.	St. Mary's River	124,767.09	354,994.22	5,668.52	485,429.83	4,760.48	490,190.31	21,776.18	-	511,966.49
3.	Foremost	148,702.78	160,149.52	7,598.52	316,445.55	634.84	317,080.39	9,002.23	-	326,082.62
4.	Medicine Hat	147,522.41	115,329.91	4,828.02	267,680.34	7,452.96	275,133.30	-	-	275,133.30
5.	Taber	186,897.93	279,425.58	15,161.66	461,485.17	1,873.23	463,358.40	833.90	-	464,212.30
6.	Lethbridge	256,232.98	379,895.28	19,201.31	655,329.57	224.36	655,553.93	10,969.16	-	666,523.09
7.	Acadia	72,024.42	50,126.92	1,871.77	144,023.11	1,682.66	145,705.77	3,911.73	-	149,617.50
8.	Sullivan Lake	75,400.91	71,192.00	57.70	144,650.61	158.00	144,808.61	-	-	144,808.61
9.	Peace River	168,651.65	160,994.21	3,555.47	334,441.33	3,589.14	338,030.47	24,034.09	-	362,064.56
10.	Lac Ste. Anne	168,445.50	148,797.02	9,112.76	326,358.08	15,827.06	342,185.14	8,236.06	-	350,418.20
11.	Edson	136,779.79	92,772.14	4,152.60	233,707.53	4,969.01	238,676.54	17,456.49	-	256,133.03
12.	Clover Bar	84,864.18	497,091.35	4,217.10	586,172.63	30,154.35	616,326.98	-	-	616,326.98
13.	Grande Prairie	128,665.15	169,620.00	2,000.10	300,285.29	20,277.00	320,562.29	52,387.68	-	372,949.97
14.	Rocky Mountain	139,038.42	158,664.26	1,400.25	299,102.93	1,192.00	300,294.93	13,096.84	-	313,391.77
15.	Neutral Hills	74,165.17	81,303.18	5,401.70	160,870.05	1,530.67	162,400.72	-	-	162,400.72
16.	Holden	108,680.42	264,737.74	9,404.52	377,832.68	1,063.60	378,896.28	21,887.11	-	400,783.39
17.	Wainwright	142,601.77	239,250.00	9,212.50	377,832.68	1,063.60	378,896.28	-	-	400,783.39
18.	Vegreville	71,208.51	291,735.50	4,266.79	367,211.80	2,088.24	369,300.04	-	-	399,300.04
19.	Camrose	110,848.25	303,527.00	7,295.84	421,671.09	5,241.47	426,912.56	-	13,849.82	440,762.38
20.	Two Hills	161,291.38	247,632.95	4,917.72	413,842.05	4,000.00	417,842.05	-	2,904.52	420,746.57
21.	Killam	70,796.41	236,907.64	2,690.77	310,394.82	17,200.81	327,595.63	2,567.51	-	330,163.14
22.	Stony Plain	158,635.51	196,442.18	11,984.71	367,062.40	945.00	368,007.40	-	-	368,007.40
23.	Sturgeon	73,967.95	272,370.00	5,702.63	352,040.58	1,929.06	353,969.64	-	-	353,969.64
24.	Vermilion	77,775.47	331,298.69	16,892.27	425,967.43	2,031.17	427,998.60	8,975.87	-	436,974.47
25.	Castor	60,402.41	169,062.40	2,457.30	231,922.11	1,651.74	233,573.85	42,458.45	-	276,032.30
26.	Macleod	91,056.21	176,396.98	6,700.76	247,468.64	9,725.96	257,194.60	-	-	257,194.60
27.	Pincher Creek	36,794.09	150,336.00	1,276.30	188,406.39	11,677.75	200,084.14	-	-	200,084.14
28.	Drumheller	34,277.01	227,515.88	3,162.96	264,955.85	13,032.60	277,988.45	-	-	277,988.45
29.	Olds	85,608.56	304,257.72	7,444.57	401,610.85	2.81	401,613.66	23,655.61	-	425,267.17
30.	Watnright	79,754.84	209,167.10	2,019.00	280,940.94	479.27	281,420.21	68,202.65	-	359,622.86
31.	Provost	64,578.51	148,566.10	3,596.30	216,540.91	2,908.44	219,449.35	-	1,382.67	220,832.02
32.	Ponoka	117,268.50	211,990.25	5,343.48	334,602.23	10,863.67	345,465.90	11,757.91	-	357,223.81

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 26(a)

SCHOOL DIVISIONS

Revenue - 1950

No. Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue	Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Year (if used)	Grand Total
35. Red Deer	123,407.01	181,556.77	94,021.45	398,965.23	113,200.90	512,166.13	19,970.59	-	532,136.72
36. Metaskiwin	48,897.56	152,688.00	4,850.38	212,475.94	8,980.68	221,456.62	-	-	221,456.62
37. Westlock	118,691.76	152,343.32	3,359.56	274,074.64	1,760.25	276,134.89	-	31,932.80	308,067.69
38. Foothills	78,568.74	251,270.21	5,872.82	335,711.77	-	335,711.77	-	-	335,711.77
39. Smoky Lake	167,432.07	141,478.00	11,920.19	320,830.26	61.05	320,891.31	-	-	320,891.31
40. Wheatland	79,125.20	359,003.46	9,197.54	447,326.20	-	447,326.20	-	-	447,326.20
41. Calgary	60,709.30	386,990.00	1,481.81	449,081.11	2,360.00	451,441.11	-	-	451,441.11
42. Athabasca	208,748.41	116,908.72	9,541.34	335,198.47	162.50	335,360.97	8,288.18	-	343,649.15
43. Bow Valley	57,035.17	159,048.87	4,556.97	200,641.01	207.00	200,848.01	1,840.52	-	202,688.53
44. E.I.P.	180,967.10	141,555.22	8,453.28	330,785.60	1,229.25	332,014.85	26,759.95	-	358,774.80
45. St. Paul	159,380.03	129,061.49	4,996.76	293,438.28	1,501.98	295,540.26	50,664.08	-	346,004.34
46. Bonnyville	123,440.78	70,784.52	1,938.90	256,741.15	-	256,741.15	-	18,631.34	275,372.49
47. Spirit River	151,587.21	110,985.60	5,016.07	269,440.82	14,563.83	254,004.65	-	-	254,004.65
48. High Prairie	131,154.00	131,154.00	3,160.26	265,335.07	12,055.65	277,390.72	11,200.56	-	288,593.28
49. Strawberry	80,190.81	101,979.75	2,904.45	195,075.01	5,358.17	195,705.01	2,184.48	-	273,145.38
50. Fairview	136,748.65	61,856.95	1,431.95	200,038.75	5,563.03	205,661.78	4,172.96	10,000.00	209,877.97
51. Lac la Biche	27,140.58	4,500.00	2,448.99	34,089.57	-	34,089.57	-	-	205,661.78
52. Fort Vermilion	39,005.94	12,085.00	451.25	51,542.19	98.00	51,640.19	797.57	-	34,887.14
53. East Smoky	60,391.00	88,896.49	1,370.19	145,657.68	613.82	146,271.50	118.98	-	51,759.17
54. Red Deer Valley	53,286.45	264,826.38	8,253.56	326,366.39	9,841.88	336,208.27	689.95	-	146,961.45
55. Lacombe	152,249.45	198,531.10	7,306.74	358,087.29	990.80	359,078.09	-	-	336,208.27
56. Thorndale	16,603.12	146,797.91	2,517.11	165,918.14	1,200.00	167,118.14	-	-	167,118.14
57. Coal Branch	146,155.21	128,340.20	3,896.00	278,389.41	5,725.25	284,114.66	5,219.64	-	359,078.09
58. Barrhead									157,118.14
59. Barrhead									289,334.30
Totals	\$6,119,643.59	\$10,714,149.65	\$401,587.24	\$17,235,380.48	\$414,028.86	\$17,649,409.60	\$503,207.60	\$78,700.95	\$18,231,317.89

TABLE NO. 26(b)

SCHOOL DIVISIONS

Expenditures - 1950

No.	Name	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Revenue	Debt Charges	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Deficit from Previous Year	Surplus For Year	Grand Total	
1	Berry Creek	2,750.04	32,903.56	2,606.62	13,210.24	4,263.65	1,254.55	20.00	4.95	907.23	57,920.84	-	-	57,920.84	1
2	St. Mary's River	11,228.17	266,963.87	8,892.45	81,303.77	67,733.98	326.46	58,018.40	8,439.51	9,059.88	511,966.49	-	-	511,966.49	2
3	Foremost	8,115.39	144,594.99	14,067.34	33,418.10	85,438.31	453.80	3,751.31	33,136.95	3,106.43	326,082.62	-	-	326,082.62	3
4	Medicine Hat	11,030.29	134,558.27	6,402.49	36,424.66	34,881.19	10,988.14	1,542.27	12,520.31	8,973.62	257,321.24	-	17,812.06	275,133.30	4
6	Taber	9,434.58	220,583.13	16,579.49	78,429.31	78,784.57	2,020.50	24,510.25	47,651.22	6,219.25	484,212.30	-	-	484,212.30	6
7	Lethbridge	11,900.96	315,540.92	16,190.37	101,069.01	126,262.16	-	44,982.46	48,344.46	2,262.75	666,553.09	-	-	666,553.09	7
8	Acadia	5,041.79	81,824.27	6,244.43	29,657.56	31,430.13	5,253.84	8,584.69	676.13	904.66	169,617.50	-	-	169,617.50	8
9	Sullivan Lake	4,662.21	77,214.09	3,939.44	26,738.11	17,605.03	5,268.86	675.00	386.95	6,181.50	142,671.19	-	2,137.42	144,808.61	9
10	Peace River	10,573.44	165,602.38	11,188.61	54,458.04	68,114.65	7,890.66	-	41,745.64	2,491.14	362,064.56	-	-	362,064.56	10
11	Lac Ste. Anne	8,272.07	158,779.31	9,576.48	37,566.49	80,739.13	3,545.77	30,641.53	18,850.67	2,446.75	350,418.20	-	-	350,418.20	11
12	Edson	7,847.39	148,009.80	11,850.09	40,384.02	13,455.77	8,890.33	16,903.13	7,720.30	1,072.20	256,133.03	-	-	256,133.03	12
13	Clover Bar	10,822.41	297,842.93	12,732.05	61,799.92	65,787.31	11,670.35	129,907.50	7,578.73	14,834.68	612,975.88	-	3,351.10	616,326.98	13
14	Grande Prairie	8,674.94	175,801.92	9,780.67	37,135.38	18,114.92	21,135.78	81,744.24	1,446.99	19,115.13	372,949.97	-	-	372,949.97	14
15	Rocky Mountain	8,267.06	206,298.14	11,847.92	40,032.10	18,620.60	5,089.00	-	13,020.32	10,216.63	313,391.77	-	-	313,391.77	15
16	Neutral Hills	5,480.81	71,123.75	5,587.92	30,127.60	24,377.96	5,565.89	5,059.20	5,000.00	3,567.73	155,890.86	-	6,509.86	162,400.72	16
17	Holden	10,711.14	219,116.10	13,827.09	64,951.25	41,255.77	4,581.49	36,253.11	7,058.80	3,028.64	400,783.39	-	-	400,783.39	17
18	Lamont	10,179.73	265,286.39	7,798.56	51,785.20	17,847.03	13,131.42	4,200.00	24,955.51	5,024.06	400,207.90	-	10,856.37	411,064.27	18
19	Vegreville	8,321.16	188,016.83	9,959.89	46,269.22	55,566.59	1,636.55	72,782.94	8,011.41	4,822.02	395,386.61	-	3,913.43	399,300.04	19
20	Camrose	10,695.10	213,077.78	10,338.78	46,512.42	63,680.88	1,233.50	80,102.42	2,885.88	10,643.04	439,169.80	-	1,592.58	440,762.38	20
21	Two Hills	9,890.46	221,418.85	11,478.58	52,813.49	53,983.99	5,082.59	87,927.12	113.33	5,326.23	448,034.64	-	12,711.73	460,746.37	21
22	Killam	8,268.07	168,807.18	5,376.97	43,104.60	63,887.55	10,823.14	17,000.00	3,744.81	9,150.82	330,163.14	-	-	330,163.14	22
23	Stony Plain	10,373.95	202,063.26	9,566.29	52,582.94	33,078.17	6,465.62	25,413.37	8,526.71	7,680.64	355,750.95	-	12,256.45	368,007.40	23
24	Sturgeon	6,780.06	182,058.00	9,211.72	39,925.33	86,395.07	-	-	2,880.96	26,712.61	353,963.75	-	5.89	353,969.64	24
25	Vermilion	9,882.93	239,041.57	14,303.15	73,427.10	49,404.03	4,178.65	21,077.38	15,345.07	10,314.59	436,974.47	-	-	436,974.47	25
26	Stettler	7,739.48	138,693.08	5,456.90	49,014.46	39,181.78	599.41	22,972.06	6,425.80	5,949.33	276,032.30	-	-	276,032.30	26
27	Castor	8,238.31	127,675.53	10,237.44	37,273.57	49,458.19	6,456.65	-	1,499.09	3,734.29	244,573.07	-	12,622.53	257,195.60	27
28	Macleod	10,273.27	181,135.14	8,869.99	50,846.50	104,815.93	7,049.26	12,459.41	24,669.54	25,084.88	425,203.92	-	536.19	425,740.11	28
29	Pincher Creek	5,821.67	84,717.54	9,267.41	40,789.40	16,903.81	7,895.80	-	4,603.96	2,317.58	172,317.17	-	27,766.97	200,084.14	29
30	Drumheller	8,469.00	113,622.93	11,411.83	47,352.75	27,886.75	19,699.12	26,485.91	674.71	14,538.29	270,141.29	-	7,847.16	277,988.45	30
31	Olds	10,245.25	250,952.60	10,158.32	67,414.00	44,145.42	3,882.71	24,685.45	3,235.07	10,548.35	425,267.17	-	-	425,267.17	31
32	Wainwright	9,317.16	149,390.16	5,913.01	48,906.72	46,199.15	5,701.28	65,364.56	27,507.42	1,323.40	359,622.86	-	-	359,622.86	32
33	Provost	5,901.70	110,602.46	9,749.16	25,922.88	54,507.76	40.00	8,716.24	778.93	4,612.89	220,832.02	-	-	220,832.02	33
34	Ponoka	8,769.58	199,507.85	14,025.92	55,194.56	34,261.01	463.59	17,491.99	24,042.48	3,496.83	357,253.81	-	-	357,253.81	34
35	Red Deer	10,727.12	226,427.22	9,536.51	62,324.51	1,703.86	77,316.36	62,782.42	41,136.64	40,182.08	532,136.72	-	-	532,136.72	35
36	Wetaskiwin	6,806.64	115,194.05	9,812.03	27,255.51	32,825.28	9,388.68	-	3,519.48	14,367.73	219,169.40	-	2,287.22	221,456.62	36
37	Westlock	8,771.26	141,490.04	6,536.45	30,685.17	35,460.97	2,269.10	71,984.72	7,530.16	3,339.82	308,067.69	-	-	308,067.69	37
38	Foothills	8,388.71	140,564.78	9,432.36	37,032.98	88,833.70	-	41,962.39	1,158.25	6,873.37	334,246.54	-	1,465.23	335,711.77	38
39	Smoky Lake	10,059.03	191,847.27	19,596.83	38,599.44	14,550.77	3,046.53	7,369.58	6,882.57	2,145.16	294,097.18	-	26,794.13	320,891.31	39
40	Wheatland	10,058.55	198,904.23	11,807.77	62,842.29	46,496.78	1,810.08	75,639.48	2,118.68	4,849.30	437,527.16	-	-	437,527.16	40
41	Calgary	11,596.03	179,383.67	9,133.27	55,989.09	63,251.69	121.62	30,899.84	1,289.38	45,952.16	397,616.75	34,553.51	9,799.04	447,326.20	41
42	Athabasca	8,456.59	179,384.90	10,397.97	37,733.95	50,590.63	14,791.87	39,152.00	685.65	2,455.59	343,649.15	-	-	343,649.15	42
43	Bow Valley	4,639.66	90,859.70	10,511.02	27,625.67	48,304.52	70.00	8,648.89	7,585.65	3,843.42	202,088.53	-	-	202,088.53	43
44	E.I.D.	8,725.33	159,629.40	14,563.12	59,159.16	48,497.74	4,959.09	20,853.20	37,504.44	4,883.32	358,774.80	-	-	358,774.80	44
45	St. Paul	10,777.96	183,927.00	7,313.90	36,000.70	39,115.24	5,082.97	45,990.05	8,871.50	8,925.02	346,004.34	-	-	346,004.34	45
46	Bonnyville	9,052.87	164,686.53	7,708.60	36,390.89	19,701.42	269.50	33,153.27	720.04	3,689.37	275,372.49	-	-	275,372.49	46
47	Spirit River	8,552.18	126,587.35	10,435.73	21,259.59	29,487.51	13,392.84	10,000.00	3,223.66	2,579.53	225,518.39	-	28,486.26	254,004.65	47
48	High Prairie	7,953.36	153,460.96	11,018.90	35,660.09	37,008.86	1,269.23	15,227.27	25,383.67	1,610.94	288,593.28	-	-	288,593.28	48
49	Strawberry	5,509.93	141,169.86	5,967.34	36,953.38	24,919.32	87.94	-	7,266.42	51,271.19	273,145.38	-	-	273,145.38	49
50	Fairview	5,300.04	100,779.15	5,938.83	32,159.56	28,992.22	1,075.17	14,826.65	20,276.60	529.75	209,877.97	-	-	209,877.97	50
51	Lac La Biche	5,291.47	114,769.41	5,053.69	32,823.38	18,273.70	1.50	4,512.57	3,280.00	4,662.36	188,668.08	-	16,993.70	205,661.78	51
52	Fort Vermilion	958.32	19,771.30	1,688.32	2,562.27	-	6.00	6,447.52	192.08	77.74	31,703.55	3,183.59	-	34,887.14	52
54	East Smoky	1,888.22	26,487.49	1,932.97	7,016.64	-	112.15	9,208.00	3,062.27	2,051.43	51,759.17	-	-	51,759.17	54
55	Red Deer Valley	5,422.46	79,260.12	9,391.58	27,494.81	7,451.97	402.23	7,553.19	3,600.00	6,385.09	146,961.45	-	-	146,961.45	55
56	Lacombe	9,703.06	170,621.50	12,343.96	41,166.12	28,461.29	10,212.06	5,260.04	42,947.35	6,116.54	326,831.92	9,376.35	-	336,208.27	56
57	Thorhild	8,540.40	173,860.81	15,349.31	41,841.21	13,202.86	4,077.24	-	4,830.74	40,613.75	302,316.92	-	56,761.77	359,078.09	57
58	Coal Branch	3,731.70	74,135.56	5,404.75	30,967.65	5,724.42	306.92	11,439.59	21,037.30	578.81	153,326.70	-	13,791.44	167,118.14	58
59	Barrhead	7,960.82	161,662.03	4,067.28	29,942.30	53,369.27	3,336.95	20,081.62	7,649.74	1,364.29	289,334.30	-	-	289,334.30	59
		\$462,851.28	\$9,067,688.91	\$539,379.87	\$2,447,227.06	\$2,377,292.26	\$341,680.74	\$1,472,264.23	\$675,234.88	\$505,015.83	\$17,888,635.06	\$47,113.45	\$295,569.38	\$18,231,317.89	

DIVISIONS

Assessments, Requisitions, Operating Rooms & Enrolments

Note: Assessments and Requisitions cover the year 1950; Rooms and Enrolments as at June 1951.

No.	Division	Total Assessment	Basic Requisition	Basic Rate Requisition Assessment	Additional Requisitions	Total Requisitions	No. of Classrooms Operating	No. of School Districts not Operating (Pupils Conveyed)	Pupil Enrolment	
1	Berry Creek	812,762.00	26,500.00	32.6	-	26,500.00	14	10	136	1
2	St. Mary's River	11,966,535.00	341,046.22	28.5	13,948.00	354,994.22	100	32	2,646	2
3	Foremost	7,348,458.80	154,317.62	21.	5,831.90	160,149.52	68	105	1,366	3
4	Medicine Hat	4,278,128.00	115,329.91	27	-	115,329.91	62	38	875	4
6	Taber	8,461,301.00	264,415.65	31.25	15,009.93	279,425.58	84	42	2,298	6
7	Lethbridge	14,545,828.00	363,645.83	25.	16,249.45	379,895.28	133	44	3,640	7
8	Acadia	4,063,187.00	85,326.92	21.	4,800.00	90,126.92	40	51	691	8
9	Sullivan Lake	2,313,704.00	71,192.00	30.76	-	71,192.00	32	36	446	9
10	Peace River	5,116,475.00	159,494.21	31.17	1,500.00	160,994.21	77	38	2,149	10
11	Lac Ste. Anne	5,314,179.00	148,797.02	28.	-	148,797.02	72	32	2,066	11
12	Edson	3,313,291.00	92,772.14	28.	-	92,772.14	68	9	1,752	12
13	Clover Bar	23,275,120.00	491,291.35	21.48	5,800.00	497,091.35	122	18	3,616	13
14a	Grande Prairie	7,193,211.00	165,443.00	23.	4,177.00	169,620.00	84	28	1,936	14
15	Rocky Mountain	6,434,207.00	147,986.76	23.	10,677.50	158,664.26	94	7	2,224	15
16	Neutral Hills	3,758,198.00	80,803.18	21.5	500.00	81,303.18	35	45	645	16
17	Holden	10,871,314.00	260,407.74	23.1	4,330.00	264,737.74	96	28	2,250	17
18	Lamont	11,332,625.00	256,000.00	22.6	3,250.00	259,250.00	108	9	2,461	18
19	Vegreville	9,624,998.00	290,271.50	25.45	1,465.00	291,736.50	76	36	1,979	19
20	Camrose	12,049,220.00	300,532.00	25.	2,995.00	303,527.00	95	43	2,514	20
21	Two Hills	8,708,320.00	243,832.95	28.	3,800.00	247,632.95	88	39	2,492	21
22	Killam	10,307,166.00	226,757.64	22.	10,150.00	236,907.64	67	49	1,844	22
23	Stony Plain	7,240,569.00	195,468.50	27.	973.68	196,442.18	91	20	2,489	23
24	Sturgeon	11,288,243.00	272,370.00	24.14	-	272,370.00	80	32	2,241	24
25	Vermilion	14,463,486.00	318,196.69	22.	13,103.00	331,299.69	110	34	2,239	25
26	Stettler	8,195,795.00	163,915.90	20.	5,146.50	169,062.40	62	25	1,131	26
27	Castor	7,699,863.00	169,396.98	22.	7,000.00	176,396.98	53	58	1,118	27
28	Macleod	16,996,743.00	305,942.00	18.	12,250.00	318,192.00	52	50	1,477	28
29	Pincher Creek	6,201,571.00	145,336.00	23.4	5,000.00	150,336.00	43	13	792	29
30	Drumheller	12,356,439.00	222,415.88	18.	5,100.00	227,515.88	53	34	876	30
31	Olds	14,556,829.00	307,257.72	21.1	1,000.00	308,257.72	111	22	2,559	31
32	Wainwright	8,715,296.00	209,167.10	23.	-	209,167.10	65	40	1,436	32
33	Provost	6,748,002.00	141,708.00	18.	6,858.10	148,566.10	47	51	940	33
34	Ponoka	8,831,006.00	203,112.00	23.	8,878.25	211,990.25	84	28	2,232	34
35	Red Deer	8,644,608.00	181,536.77	21.	-	181,536.77	91	1	1,982	35
36	Wetaskiwin	7,211,025.00	158,688.00	22.	-	158,688.00	53	19	1,417	36
37	Westlock	5,909,773.00	147,744.32	25.	4,599.00	152,343.32	67	22	1,834	37
38	Foothills	15,860,117.00	238,520.21	15.	12,750.00	251,270.21	39	41	955	38
39	Smoky Lake	4,132,505.00	140,503.00	34.	975.00	141,478.00	72	7	1,701	39
40	Wheatland	15,708,932.00	345,596.51	22.	13,406.95	359,003.46	77	54	1,873	40
41	Calgary	16,940,796.00	365,000.00	21.545	21,890.00	386,890.00	76	38	1,947	41
42	Athabasca	3,818,624.00	114,558.72	30.	2,350.00	116,908.72	77	27	1,945	42
43	Bow Valley	7,110,626.00	158,518.77	22.5	530.10	159,048.87	23	29	488	43
44	E.I.D.	3,169,721.00	138,675.22	43.75	2,680.00	141,355.22	64	24	1,563	44
45	St. Paul	4,729,259.00	129,061.49	27.29	-	129,061.49	87	19	2,121	45
46	Bonnyville	3,077,588.00	70,784.52	23.	-	70,784.52	86	17	2,043	46
47	Spirit River	3,851,457.00	107,843.79	28.	3,140.18	110,983.97	59	15	1,591	47
48	High Prairie	4,049,165.00	101,229.14	25.	9,356.46	110,585.60	66	26	2,079	48
49	Strawberry	4,372,095.00	131,154.00	30.	-	131,154.00	67	9	1,710	49
50	Fairview	3,642,491.00	101,979.75	28.	-	101,979.75	49	17	1,184	50
51	Lac La Biche	1,926,710.00	61,856.95	31.	-	61,856.95	63	10	1,615	51
52	Fort Vermilion	156,355.00	4,500.00	28.78	-	4,500.00	10	0	234	52
54	East Smoky	402,840.00	12,085.00	30.	-	12,085.00	15	1	346	54
55	Red Deer Valley	2,282,480.00	41,084.64	18.	42,811.85	83,896.49	30	1	858	55
56	Lacombe	10,697,791.00	246,049.18	23.	18,777.20	264,826.38	86	13	2,194	56
57	Thorhild	6,617,690.00	198,531.10	30.	-	198,531.10	76	11	1,770	57
58	Coal Branch	4,181,755.00	137,997.91	33.	8,800.00	146,797.91	24	1	793	58
59	Barrhead	4,365,313.00	128,340.20	29.4	-	128,340.20	71	30	2,090	59
2	Vulcan County	-	-	-	-	-	★ 49	★ 60	★ 1,168	2
Totals		\$437,241,785.80	\$10,402,289.60		\$311,860.05	\$10,714,149.65	3,943	1,638	97,057	

a Now County of Grande Prairie No. 1.

★ Information not included in above figures.

TABLE NO. 28

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950 (DIVISIONS)

CAPITAL AND LOAN FUND SECTION

ASSETS								LIABILITIES					
No.	Name	Land & Buildings	Furniture & Equipment	Library	Buses & Trucks	Bank Balance	Other Assets	Total Assets	Debenture Debt (not due)	Capital Loans (not due)	Other Liabilities	Investment in Fixed Assets	Total Liabilities
1	Berry Creek	58,550.00	16,725.00	5,200.00	2,000.00	-	3,000.00	85,475.00	-	-	-	85,475.00	85,475.00
2	St. Mary's River	662,272.26	60,817.76	4,500.00	500.00	-	10.00	728,100.02	9,907.25	-	121,264.36	596,928.41	728,100.02
3	Foremost	342,211.65	-	1,800.00	-	311,260.10	6,733.26	662,005.01	332,441.68	-	24,218.12	305,345.21	662,005.01
4	Medicine Hat	199,632.87	36,743.00	3,679.00	-	-	65,575.61	305,630.48	62,250.00	17,500.01	26,094.31	199,786.16	305,630.48
6	Taber	656,952.59	35,922.20	-	67,629.66	2,637.14	82,317.22	845,458.81	417,238.28	20,000.00	63,872.99	344,347.54	845,458.81
7	Lethbridge	920,919.95	82,112.49	1,753.47	43,210.45	1,703.21	-	1,049,699.57	461,793.78	28,597.39	-	559,308.40	1,049,699.57
8	Acadia	166,511.49	46,396.02	8,318.70	11,638.64	-	-	232,864.85	-	-	16,847.00	216,017.85	232,864.85
9	Sullivan Lake	60,289.08	10,160.00	2,000.00	12,620.10	-	3,618.92	88,688.10	-	-	-	88,688.10	88,688.10
10	Peace River	594,242.43	59,905.14	-	35,846.82	241.02	4,669.23	694,904.64	318,700.00	30,000.00	139,784.05	206,420.59	694,904.64
11	Lac Ste. Anne	401,300.00	40,800.00	17,500.00	26,500.00	-	-	486,100.00	93,100.00	7,500.00	8,864.62	376,635.38	486,100.00
12	Edson	328,690.32	73,253.50	4,700.00	10,793.38	-	41,504.37	458,941.57	150,000.00	-	1,090.17	307,851.40	458,941.57
13	Clover Bar	688,087.27	97,433.53	5,000.00	5,086.96	-	-	795,607.76	62,360.00	-	-	733,247.76	795,607.76
14	Grande Prairie	280,373.67	47,299.09	9,033.01	38,231.52	-	-	374,937.29	-	-	3,914.22	371,023.07	374,937.29
15	Rocky Mountain	398,404.71	57,446.00	7,800.00	4,960.00	-	3,300.00	471,910.71	132,500.00	-	-	329,160.71	471,910.71
16	Neutral Hills	166,000.00	23,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	-	2,300.00	211,800.00	-	-	5,844.41	205,955.59	211,800.00
17	Holden	469,703.55	72,008.31	13,575.43	47,124.59	-	-	602,411.88	59,387.64	-	-	543,024.24	602,411.88
18	Lamont	664,915.08	81,496.79	16,082.91	16,430.24	-	125,937.02	904,862.04	204,944.80	16,000.00	131,090.05	552,827.19	904,862.04
19	Vegreville	527,573.65	69,867.72	17,316.96	3,962.54	-	45,000.00	663,720.87	98,339.99	-	1,160.58	564,220.30	663,720.87
20	Camrose	531,300.00	57,800.00	22,000.00	145,600.00	-	-	756,700.00	61,875.00	56,250.00	62,133.47	576,441.53	756,700.00
21	Two Hills	637,514.69	40,210.11	10,000.00	-	-	-	687,724.80	-	-	-	687,724.80	687,724.80
22	Killam	260,961.17	30,730.05	7,024.32	39,074.60	-	-	337,790.14	8,166.69	-	22,552.53	307,070.92	337,790.14
23	Stony Plain	450,735.18	47,101.67	15,616.45	-	-	10,300.00	523,753.30	52,525.00	36,196.81	-	435,031.49	523,753.30
24	Sturgeon	366,199.78	34,212.88	9,016.00	-	-	622.50	410,051.16	67,250.00	10,000.00	2,136.21	330,664.95	410,051.16
25	Vermilion	799,150.81	155,131.97	17,992.23	1,200.00	-	7,100.00	980,575.01	154,300.00	-	-	826,275.01	980,575.01
26	Stettler	284,000.00	46,280.45	14,768.00	3,700.00	-	-	348,748.45	36,000.00	-	-	312,748.45	348,748.45
27	Castor	237,596.62	18,472.24	1,500.00	15,973.11	-	-	273,541.97	5,000.00	42,000.00	10,077.61	226,541.97	273,541.97
28	Macleod	539,768.50	79,072.33	-	114,381.00	38,252.20	403.47	771,877.50	266,076.28	3,122.88	10,077.61	492,600.73	771,877.50
29	Pincher Creek	218,052.23	27,239.20	-	19,264.12	-	5,323.06	269,878.61	130,000.00	-	1,711.50	138,167.11	269,878.61
30	Drumheller	360,390.28	45,752.51	-	16,559.02	-	-	422,701.81	43,750.00	-	141,507.21	237,444.60	422,701.81
31	Olds	411,060.57	68,578.15	2,423.10	10,743.02	289.39	-	493,094.23	4,870.00	8,093.00	208,993.97	271,137.26	493,094.23
32	Wainwright	558,908.53	36,202.13	12,355.05	5,400.00	-	8,900.00	621,765.71	231,916.68	-	93,516.19	296,332.84	621,765.71
33	Provost	252,816.55	24,578.77	3,700.00	11,300.00	-	9,830.46	302,225.78	52,500.00	-	9,044.94	302,225.78	302,225.78
34	Ponoka	467,201.83	19,785.66	9,000.00	96,541.89	-	-	592,529.38	592,529.38	60,500.00	63,913.48	592,529.38	592,529.38
35	Red Deer	361,229.83	114,496.60	15,497.65	-	-	-	492,757.18	50,000.00	-	87,000.00	492,757.18	355,757.18
36	Wetaskiwin	424,241.14	46,540.74	6,000.00	13,000.00	-	1,533.10	493,972.34	78,200.00	-	-	415,772.34	493,972.34
37	Westlock	409,106.31	43,452.61	11,113.91	30,737.10	-	4,190.46	495,932.93	94,370.80	-	3,250.00	495,932.93	398,312.13
38	Foothills	293,532.02	57,368.38	-	6,596.74	43,182.07	1,523.00	424,065.11	103,041.66	-	10,122.25	424,065.11	310,901.20
39	Smoky Lake	340,678.00	43,348.00	15,685.00	3,400.00	-	-	403,111.00	69,950.00	-	-	333,161.00	403,111.00
40	Wheatland	493,248.75	108,565.81	15,057.38	106,214.63	-	-	723,086.57	113,950.00	-	-	723,086.57	609,136.57
41	Calgary	373,430.03	62,165.34	-	7,190.01	-	-	442,785.38	-	-	191,460.16	442,785.38	251,325.22
42	Athabasca	240,036.23	41,104.31	10,592.08	3,188.13	-	5,722.31	300,643.06	217,217.85	-	321.65	300,643.06	300,643.06
43	Bow Valley	125,587.36	26,998.20	3,700.48	1,467.50	-	59,464.31	217,217.85	56,000.00	-	148.61	217,217.85	161,069.24
44	E. I. D.	542,972.52	21,883.35	-	9,308.32	-	6,616.09	580,780.28	286,182.63	-	33,048.58	580,780.28	261,549.07
45	St. Paul	357,650.00	47,650.00	80.00	1,500.00	-	6,600.00	413,480.00	92,444.66	-	-	413,480.00	321,035.34
46	Bonnyville	269,005.35	30,113.10	8,800.00	1,675.90	-	2,300.00	311,894.35	4,300.79	26,250.00	28,128.75	311,894.35	253,214.81
47	Spirit River	246,624.56	41,510.97	6,981.60	28,064.41	-	21,020.76	344,202.30	76,666.64	-	65,295.82	344,202.30	202,239.84
48	High Prairie	417,953.64	43,882.59	7,500.00	79,236.18	115,744.53	9,727.51	674,044.45	245,500.00	68,739.00	79,288.23	674,044.45	280,517.22
49	Strawberry	300,761.18	47,049.10	8,220.54	2,659.00	-	1,602.13	360,291.95	68,900.00	-	121.63	360,291.95	291,270.32
50	Fairview	361,353.23	36,856.24	12,004.05	32,467.33	-	5,055.31	447,736.16	194,460.00	-	79,317.90	447,736.16	173,958.26
51	Lac La Riche	133,315.61	9,949.75	887.39	-	-	457.35	144,610.10	5,068.82	-	-	144,610.10	139,541.28
52	Fort Vermilion	26,404.61	4,275.81	-	-	-	-	30,680.42	-	-	-	30,680.42	30,680.42
53	East Smoky	53,577.57	7,250.00	-	-	-	903.83	61,731.40	-	-	-	61,731.40	61,731.40
54	Red Deer Valley	87,281.83	11,090.45	1,150.00	-	-	-	99,522.28	10,400.24	-	-	99,522.28	89,122.04
55	Lacombe	676,055.47	60,560.42	3,000.00	24,784.32	6,507.38	-	770,907.59	361,460.74	37,500.00	-	770,907.59	371,946.85
56	Thorhild	360,570.12	42,232.75	3,864.00	-	-	5,500.00	415,721.47	103,000.00	-	12,728.65	415,721.47	299,992.82
57	Coal Branch	299,308.66	34,341.55	-	15,265.99	-	-	348,916.20	115,800.00	-	45,300.00	348,916.20	187,816.20
58	Barrhead	478,507.29	81,911.01	-	27,200.00	-	12,000.00	606,011.37	77,291.67	-	4,472.90	606,011.37	524,246.80
		\$21,634,718.62	\$2,707,631.75	\$383,788.71	\$1,213,781.82	\$519,817.04	\$600,440.25	\$27,060,178.19	\$5,816,181.72	\$468,249.09	\$1,809,887.12	\$27,060,178.19	\$18,965,860.26

TABLE NO. 29(a)

STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950 (DIVISIONS)

REVENUE FUND SECTION

No. Division	Cash on Hand & in Bank	Accounts & Rents Re- ceivable	Due from Other Sch. Boards	Assets Due from Muni- cipalities	Due from Province	Other Assets	Deficit	Total Assets	
1 Berry Creek	7,692.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,692.27	1
2 St. Mary's River	7,066.28	-	-	-	-	-	21,273.78	28,343.06	2
3 Foremost	38,773.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,339.27	3
4 Medicine Hat	-	-	-	-	1,973.80	-	-	21,234.61	4
6 Taber	3,470.41	300.00	-	6,776.76	-	4,565.50	2,376.17	90,023.69	6
7 Lethbridge	50.00	1,068.50	-	7,688.42	-	16,884.64	7,448.56	32,842.68	7
8 Acadia	162.67	-	-	-	-	11,190.13	12,845.63	5,175.00	8
9 Sullivan Lake	930.18	-	-	850.00	-	596.18	4,416.15	8,586.11	9
10 Peace River	-	1,917.03	-	17,920.87	-	1,051.00	3,837.90	34,525.23	10
11 Lac Ste. Anne	-	2,619.78	-	-	-	10,729.59	3,254.99	42,355.00	11
12 Edson	563.23	1,230.30	-	-	-	5,923.89	35,200.81	28,651.90	12
13 Clover Bar	4,254.71	350.00	-	4,049.99	-	8,354.69	-	47,447.22	13
14 Grande Prairie	14,365.79	2,800.00	-	4,654.28	-	35,738.23	21,072.12	43,679.35	14
15 Rocky Mountain	24.39	2,033.22	-	2,294.00	-	3,914.22	-	26,833.11	15
16 Neutral Hills	31,731.67	-	-	6,505.36	-	1,450.00	18,853.36	32,305.67	16
17 Holden	4,330.35	244.00	330.00	-	-	-	-	40,172.72	17
18 Lamont	-	24,658.72	-	2,756.81	3,463.96	4,962.88	-	76,095.50	18
19 Vegreville	31,769.03	1,910.29	-	3,003.00	22,582.09	48,600.12	-	100,764.10	19
20 Camrose	1,507.19	32,862.00	679.33	1,000.00	652.50	33,801.24	-	92,137.21	20
21 Two Hills	64,059.44	1,950.00	-	747.00	-	89,688.02	-	88,821.77	21
22 Killam	-	7,422.91	-	3,221.05	-	8,118.37	16,233.47	26,691.88	22
23 Stony Plain	59,725.11	-	520.00	3,488.41	150.00	6,450.00	-	116,609.86	23
24 Sturgeon	13,224.67	1,528.86	-	2,496.25	-	54,238.50	-	15,853.53	24
25 Vermilion	36,954.39	-	511.70	-	3,416.53	-	-	40,882.62	25
26 Stettler	25,875.56	19,226.66	-	-	-	1,585.61	2,812.17	49,500.00	26
27 Castor	12,103.19	18,032.24	-	-	-	1,800.00	-	31,935.43	27
28 Macleod	65,601.86	581.80	-	-	-	600.00	-	66,783.66	28
29 Pincher Creek	30,710.31	776.78	-	-	-	4,519.88	-	36,006.97	29
30 Drumheller	17,225.55	2,497.00	-	.05	1,223.22	47,237.93	-	68,183.75	30
31 Olds	-	13,492.09	-	473.08	309.12	9,842.46	13,108.99	37,225.74	31

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 29(a)
STATEMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950 (DIVISIONS)

No. Division	Cash on Hand & in Bank	Accounts & Rents Re- ceivable	Due from Other Sch. boards	Assets			Due from Province	Other Assets	Deficit	Total Assets	
				Due from Muni- cipalities	Due from Other Sch. boards	Due from Muni- cipalities					
32 Wainwright	11,275.97	-	-	-	-	-	3,755.05	10,458.84	33,712.27	59,202.13	32
33 Provost	29,056.04	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	10,141.18	-	39,497.22	33
34 Ponoka	-	1,166.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,500.25	26,666.92	34
35 Red Deer	25.00	2,597.50	13,223.30	-	-	-	1,109.66	17,366.96	10,606.67	44,929.09	35
36 Wetaskiwin	6,456.55	-	-	-	-	-	1,650.87	9,747.38	-	17,854.80	36
37 Westlock	15,593.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,571.80	-	49,893.53	37
38 Foothills	37,998.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,859.66	-	65,838.32	38
39 Smoky Lake	-	1,576.11	108.00	3,000.00	-	-	4,636.43	2,291.80	5,608.04	17,220.38	39
40 Wheatland	86,008.26	5,594.92	-	-	-	-	-	6,463.41	-	98,066.59	40
41 Calgary	5,663.27	30,291.19	515.52	14,736.10	-	-	-	-	-	51,206.08	41
42 Athabasca	20,434.93	201.80	230.00	3,953.83	-	-	-	-	-	42,401.43	42
43 Bow Valley	6,947.68	3,162.57	-	-	-	-	-	17,580.87	5,295.59	16,552.45	43
44 E. I. D.	-	6,032.06	-	1,036.37	-	-	-	1,146.61	14,716.16	65,152.75	44
45 St. Paul	11,379.41	920.00	-	939.87	-	-	690.76	43,368.16	16,865.24	38,707.86	45
46 Bonnyville	35,574.40	109.00	-	6,885.91	-	-	3,482.92	7,912.58	-	51,708.26	46
47 Spirit River	-	2,773.70	-	11,619.50	-	-	1,326.00	4,100.00	11,389.76	39,738.71	47
48 High Prairie	27,202.02	1,140.89	-	1,779.38	-	-	4,078.73	5,537.69	-	9,395.53	48
49 Strawberry	-	181.83	-	-	-	-	-	9,213.70	-	32,312.28	49
50 Fairview	27,138.19	-	-	10.00	-	-	-	5,164.09	10,386.62	10,691.55	50
51 Lac la Biche	295.53	9.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	797.57	1,993.78	51
52 Fort Vermilion	1,090.41	105.80	-	-	-	-	2,923.81	1,066.62	-	11,931.17	52
54 East Smoky	7,940.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,891.50	54
55 Red Deer Valley	43,891.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,885.57	55
56 Lacombe	30,543.87	3,341.70	-	-	-	-	-	6,600.00	-	53,530.99	56
57 Thorhild	46,930.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,606.08	5,502.59	14,841.59	57
58 Coal Branch	50.00	137.74	-	-	-	-	3,545.18	4,000.00	40,732.66	87,603.51	58
59 Barrhead	42,870.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	\$966,543.13	\$213,117.95	\$16,117.85	\$111,886.29			\$60,970.63	\$702,772.23	\$357,213.51	\$2,428,621.59	

TABLE NO. 29(b)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950 (DIVISIONS)

REVENUE FUND SECTION

No. Name	Bank Overdraft	Short Term Loans	Arrears of Teachers' Salaries	LIABILITIES				Due to Province Boards	Other Liabilities	Surplus	Total Liabilities
				Accounts Payable	Debentures Due & Unpaid	Due to Other Boards					
1 Berry Creek	-	-	-	-	3,403.42	-	-	-	-	4,288.85	7,692.27
2 St. Mary's River	23,312.25	-	-	1,327.04	3,551.77	-	-	-	152.00	-	28,343.06
3 Foremost	-	-	-	100.00	2,517.41	-	-	-	-	40,721.86	43,339.27
4 Medicine Hat	6,186.12	-	-	-	-	3,080.00	-	-	11,968.49	-	21,234.61
6 Taber	-	45,000.00	-	5,389.35	-	-	-	-	39,634.07	-	90,023.42
7 Lethbridge	10,210.12	13,000.00	-	7,397.54	-	-	-	-	999.99	-	32,842.68
8 Acadia	-	-	-	175.00	1,235.03	-	-	-	5,000.00	-	5,175.00
9 Sullivan Lake	-	-	-	200.00	-	-	-	3,000.00	5,386.11	-	8,586.11
10 Peace River	9,088.78	17,500.00	-	6,999.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,525.23
11 Lac Ste. Anne	6,665.39	35,300.16	-	389.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,355.00
12 Edson	6,475.73	10,066.85	-	3,396.32	-	-	-	-	6,713.00	-	26,651.90
13 Clover Bar	-	-	-	-	815.80	-	-	-	283.71	46,347.71	47,447.22
14 Grande Prairie	-	30,000.00	52.50	10,643.42	-	2,967.43	-	-	16.00	-	43,679.35
15 Rocky Mountain	1,317.65	20,000.00	-	3,113.96	2,371.50	-	-	-	-	-	26,833.11
16 Neutral Hills	-	-	-	1,508.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,797.37
17 Holden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,172.72
18 Lamont	24,187.76	7,400.00	-	3,780.73	-	8,729.27	-	-	-	31,997.74	76,095.50
19 Vegreville	-	-	-	601.96	-	-	-	-	3,052.45	97,109.69	100,764.10
20 Camrose	16,185.62	25,000.00	-	17,498.55	208.00	-	-	-	1,108.24	33,245.04	92,137.21
21 Two Hills	-	-	-	1,254.00	-	-	-	-	330.00	80,459.53	82,821.77
22 Killam	7,361.68	15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,972.06	54,163.68	116,609.86
23 Stony Plain	-	54,158.50	-	2,315.62	-	-	-	-	-	9,713.82	15,853.53
24 Sturgeon	-	-	-	6,139.71	-	-	-	-	-	19,800.13	40,882.62
25 Vermilion	-	-	-	5,553.37	-	720.00	-	-	14,809.12	-	49,500.00
26 Stettler	-	49,500.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,021.29	31,935.43
27 Castor	-	-	-	3,572.90	7,220.00	216.20	-	-	6,125.04	39,236.44	66,783.66
28 Macleod	-	-	11,356.80	2,487.40	3,800.00	-	-	-	6,483.02	36,006.97	36,006.97
29 Pincher Creek	-	-	-	2,403.10	-	-	-	-	-	40,533.56	68,183.75
30 Drumheller	-	-	-	190.00	-	-	-	-	27,460.19	-	37,225.74
31 Olds	-	10,000.00	-	17,242.75	144.97	-	-	-	8,320.47	-	37,225.74
32 Wainwright	1,517.55	47,500.00	-	6,544.69	1,198.67	-	-	-	3,959.37	-	59,202.13

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 29(b)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1950 (DIVISIONS)

REVENUE FUND SECTION												
No.	Name	Bank Overdraft	Short Term Loans	Arrears of Teachers' Salaries	Accounts Payable	LIABILITIES			Due to Province	Other Liabilities	Surplus	Total Liabilities
						Debentures Due & Unpaid	Due to Other Boards					
33	Provost	-	-	40.00	4,168.74	-	-	-	-	10,230.46	25,058.04	39,497.22
34	Ponoka	4,974.06	10,000.00	-	8,477.83	-	1,455.63	-	-	1,759.40	-	26,060.92
35	Red Deer	6,474.84	35,000.00	-	1,504.25	-	-	-	-	1,950.00	-	44,929.09
36	Wetaskiwin	-	-	-	3,227.68	-	-	289.46	-	2,858.96	11,478.70	17,854.80
37	Westlock	-	35,000.00	-	10,698.83	-	1,200.00	1,000.00	-	1,344.04	653.66	49,893.53
38	Woothills	-	-	-	5,424.29	-	-	-	-	15,608.48	44,805.55	65,838.32
39	Smoky Lake	7,247.49	-	-	6,300.95	-	181.20	2,676.19	-	814.55	-	17,220.38
40	Wheatland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,620.09	88,446.50	98,066.59
41	Calgary	-	-	-	2,896.34	-	13,538.20	86.32	-	15,414.37	19,270.85	51,206.08
42	Athabasca	-	-	-	823.78	-	68.00	-	-	150.45	41,359.20	42,401.43
43	Bow Valley	-	-	-	3,667.19	-	-	-	-	12,885.26	-	16,552.45
44	E. I. D.	10,386.84	40,000.00	-	10,487.57	1,015.23	-	-	-	3,263.11	-	65,152.75
45	St. Paul	-	32,000.00	-	5,020.47	-	-	-	-	1,687.39	-	38,707.86
46	Bonnyville	-	-	-	580.00	-	-	-	-	2,498.16	48,630.10	51,708.26
47	Spirit River	785.45	-	-	6,509.56	144.99	-	1,508.92	-	22,200.04	33,318.13	39,738.71
48	High Prairie	-	-	-	3,761.11	-	-	-	-	2,659.47	1,706.09	9,395.53
49	Stratherry	4,286.70	-	-	1,776.67	125.32	1,362.04	-	-	264.03	10,718.54	32,312.28
50	Fairview	-	19,000.00	-	172.73	-	-	-	-	2,295.69	-	32,312.28
51	Lac La Biche	-	3,334.00	-	7,333.65	9.05	-	14.85	-	-	-	10,691.55
52	Fort Vermilion	-	-	-	1,993.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,993.78
53	East Smoky	-	-	-	777.75	-	-	-	-	-	11,153.42	11,931.17
54	Red Deer Valley	-	-	-	180.00	-	-	-	-	10,176.21	33,555.29	43,891.50
55	Lacombe	-	-	-	5,058.12	-	349.58	-	-	-	28,477.87	33,885.57
56	Thorhild	-	-	-	2,290.49	-	-	-	-	-	51,240.50	53,530.99
57	Coal Branch	7,248.38	-	-	2,453.89	-	-	-	-	5,139.32	-	14,841.59
58	Barrhead	-	75,000.00	-	-	159.04	-	-	-	12,444.47	-	87,603.51
59												
		\$153,912.61	\$628,759.51	\$11,449.30	\$205,899.74	\$27,920.20	\$37,867.55	\$8,575.74	\$283,971.22	\$1,070,265.72	\$2,428,621.59	

TABLE NO. 50
PUPIL TRANSFORMATION (DIVISIONS) 1950

No. Name	Total Daily Run in Miles	Maximum Pupils Transported in any one Day	Operating Expense		In Lieu of Transportation	Total	Number of Vehicles		Total
			Owned & Operated by Board	Under Contract			Owned & Operated by Board	Under Contract	
1 Berry Creek	500	66	1,237.60	294.00	2,110.30	3,641.90	1	1	2
2 St. Mary's River	776	813	-	64,514.48	3,795.12	68,309.60	-	33	33
3 Foremost	1,260	717	-	80,661.01	4,777.30	85,438.31	-	40	40
4 Medicine Hat	432	229	-	27,227.19	7,654.00	34,881.19	-	21	21
6 Taber	2,147	1,426	34,419.20	42,199.44	2,371.68	78,990.32	19	21	40
7 Lettbridge	3,160	2,326	38,318.65	87,233.00	710.51	126,262.16	26	48	74
8 Acadia	828	257	11,739.92	12,873.60	6,816.61	31,430.13	6	10	16
9 Sullivan Lake	436	126	7,313.80	7,313.80	3,204.11	17,605.03	4	7	11
10 Peace River	1,524	1,030	47,519.05	47,519.05	1,021.76	68,114.65	9	28	37
11 Lac Ste. Anne	723	941	19,573.84	65,275.06	4,531.87	80,739.13	6	26	32
12 Edson	338	241	10,882.20	12,767.50	688.27	13,455.77	-	6	6
13 Clover Bar	843	999	-	63,391.10	2,396.21	65,787.31	-	22	22
14 Grande Prairie	527	425	10,056.81	6,179.25	1,878.86	18,114.92	6	11	17
15 Rocky Mountain	570	313	-	18,231.20	7,389.40	18,620.60	-	15	15
16 Neutral Hills	581	205	7,967.76	9,357.10	7,553.10	24,877.96	8	7	15
17 Holden	1,075	652	16,870.89	20,981.78	3,403.10	41,255.77	6	14	20
18 Lamont	478½	588	2,603.64	14,780.64	462.75	17,847.03	2	11	13
19 Vegreville	1,320	666	-	44,602.84	10,963.75	55,566.59	-	24	24
20 Camrose	2,013	1,364	58,079.88	335.00	5,266.00	63,680.88	38	1	39
21 Two Hills	1,287	896	897.03	51,868.96	1,218.00	53,983.99	-	26	26
22 Killam	1,460	671	15,787.25	44,738.50	3,362.00	63,887.55	7	20	27
23 Stony Plain	399½	672	-	32,249.60	828.57	33,078.17	-	19	19
24 Sturgeon	1,050	997	-	84,266.20	2,134.87	86,395.07	-	33	33
25 Vermilion	970	538	-	36,895.04	13,897.55	50,792.59	-	-	-
26 Stettler	384½	257	1,067.03	20,848.13	17,266.62	39,181.78	1	16	17
27 Carver	1,366	501	2,323.57	40,066.77	6,512.08	48,902.42	3	29	32
28 Macleod	3,204	941	7,742.15	30,354.90	2,571.70	104,668.75	41	15	56
29 Pincher Creek	578	286	6,765.52	9,405.77	1,434.51	17,605.80	6	6	12
30 Drumheller	1,276	243	15,120.60	15,120.60	6,699.50	27,880.75	4	11	15
31 Olds	1,059	359	6,066.65	42,240.39	1,905.03	44,145.42	-	-	-
32 Wainwright	1,163	531	1,350.00	39,405.40	5,243.75	46,199.15	2	16	18
33 Provost	1,018	417	6,877.18	41,917.51	5,713.07	54,507.76	3	16	19
34 Ponoka	880	832	23,072.50	3,478.70	6,548.25	33,099.45	15	4	19
35 Red Deer	52	42	-	1,024.80	679.06	1,703.86	-	1	1
36 Wetaskiwin	602	416	920.42	30,458.86	1,446.00	32,825.28	1	12	13
37 Westlock	1,051	845	12,862.15	20,868.61	1,790.81	35,460.57	7	12	19

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 30
PUPIL TRANSPORTATION (DIVISIONS) 1950

No. Name	Total Daily Run in Miles	Maximum Pupils Transported in any one Day	Operating Expense		In Lieu of Transportation	Total	Number of Vehicles		Total
			Owned & Operated by Board	Under Contract			Owned & Operated by Board	Under Contract	
38 Foothills	2,604	809	659.76	88,173.94	-	88,833.70	1	41	42
39 Smoky Lake	353	361	-	11,595.78	2,954.99	14,550.77	-	7	7
40 Wheatland	2,705	904	33,316.48	32,779.50	3,400.80	69,496.78	33	15	48
41 Calgary	1,862	577	-	61,492.19	1,759.50	63,251.69	1	32	33
42 Athabasca	1,262	621	-	47,537.38	3,053.25	50,590.63	-	28	28
43 Bow Valley	1,136	376	-	47,248.77	1,055.75	48,304.52	-	20	20
44 E. I. D.	1,258	844	-	42,850.63	2,522.75	47,983.09	-	23	25
45 St. Paul	846	497	2,629.71	36,697.16	2,418.08	39,115.24	2	16	16
46 Bonnyville	506	606	-	16,761.77	2,939.65	19,701.42	-	14	14
47 Spirit River	522	497	-	16,129.92	3,084.00	29,487.51	4	10	14
48 High Prairie	464	562	10,273.59	7,078.60	8,233.24	37,008.86	10	4	14
49 Strawberry	490	322	21,697.02	24,919.32	(1)	24,919.32	7	9	9
50 Fairview	360	376	12,947.22	10,844.00	5,201.00	28,992.22	7	10	17
51 Lac La Piche	440	296	-	18,340.70	-	18,340.70	-	13	13
52 Fort Vermilion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
53 East Smoky	120	182	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
54 Red Deer Valley	662	514	5,102.35	2,258.50	91.12	7,451.97	4	2	6
55 Lacombe	216	204	8,711.63	19,039.33	550.95	28,301.91	5	8	13
56 Thorhild	84	68	-	9,161.85	4,041.01	13,202.86	-	7	7
57 Coal Branch	791	1,055	5,724.42	39,506.25	(2)	5,724.42	2	-	2
58 Coal Branch	-	-	13,284.15	-	598.87	53,369.27	6	19	25
59 Bearhead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
	53,932½	32,499	\$4,83,095.29	\$1,793,274.57	\$191,201.03	\$2,377,570.89	296	860	1,156

‡ Not given.
(1) Included in "Under Contract".
(2) Included in "Owned & Operated by Board".

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TABLE NO. 31(a)
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Revenue - 1950

No. Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue	Total Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Year (if used)	Total	
7 Edmonton	358,570.53	2,959,014.00	119,933.54	3,437,518.07	-	3,437,518.07	-	-	3,437,518.07	7
19 Calgary	329,400.06	2,113,054.58	86,165.97	2,528,620.61	66,833.02	2,595,453.63	-	-	2,595,453.63	19
51 Lethbridge	56,904.65	429,775.75	4,438.89	493,119.29	-	493,119.29	-	-	493,119.29	51
76 Medicine Hat	49,712.02	270,457.04	17,521.39	337,690.45	-	337,690.45	-	-	337,690.45	76
104 Red Deer	12,483.64	134,667.00	1,550.50	148,701.14	30.00	148,731.14	-	-	148,731.14	104
264 Wetaskiwin	14,249.52	65,043.53	10,362.50	89,655.55	902.17	90,557.72	3,157.63	-	93,715.35	264
2472 Drumheller	21,906.17	107,319.60	15,579.50	144,805.27	512.64	145,317.91	-	-	145,317.91	2472
Total	\$845,226.59	\$6,079,331.50	\$255,552.29	\$7,180,110.38	\$68,277.83	\$7,248,388.21	\$ 3,157.63	\$ -	\$7,251,545.84	
CS 1 Calgary	39,877.16	236,448.00	13,117.83	289,442.99	1,586.15	291,029.14	-	-	291,029.14	CS 1
CS 7 Edmonton	74,632.31	467,812.00	13,868.05	556,312.36	832.18	557,144.54	-	-	557,144.54	CS 7
CS 9 Lethbridge	9,163.27	94,789.30	104,889.01	104,889.01	154.28	105,043.29	16,324.22	-	121,367.51	CS 9
CS 15 Sacred Heart	945.00	8,500.00	300.00	9,745.00	-	9,745.00	-	-	9,745.00	CS 15
CS 17 Red Deer	3,270.00	5,694.73	168.93	9,133.66	1,250.00	10,383.66	961.14	-	11,344.80	CS 17
CS 21 St. Louis	8,077.63	26,545.28	763.00	35,385.91	130.79	35,516.70	202.91	-	35,719.61	CS 21
Total	\$135,965.37	\$ 839,789.31	\$ 29,154.25	\$1,004,908.93	\$ 3,953.40	\$1,008,862.33	\$17,488.27	\$ -	\$1,026,350.60	
GRAND TOTAL	\$981,191.96	\$6,919,120.81	\$284,706.54	\$8,185,019.31	\$72,231.23	\$8,257,250.54	\$20,645.90	\$ -	\$8,277,896.44	

TABLE NO. 51(b)
CITY SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Expenditures - 1950

No.	Name	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Rev.	Debt Charges	All Other expenditures	Total Expenditures	Deficit from Previous Yr.	Surplus for Yr.	Grand Total	
7	Edmonton	80,180.14	1,828,862.12	151,194.82	547,138.34	-	41,017.48	-	574,751.63	84,692.78	3,307,837.31	-	129,680.76	3,437,518.07	7
19	Calgary	59,916.57	1,595,261.43	94,063.38	364,126.92	2,381.25	10,215.14	117,438.72	324,501.87	27,275.92	2,595,181.20	-	272.43	2,595,453.63	19
51	Lethbridge	18,322.52	285,733.72	30,870.47	52,951.56	4,754.73	7,352.62	20,928.40	60,559.13	3,932.23	485,405.38	-	7,713.91	493,119.29	51
76	Medicine Hat	5,604.89	226,065.04	23,956.83	66,018.01	-	2,842.96	-	-	4,546.29	329,034.02	-	8,656.43	337,690.45	76
104	Red Deer	2,383.04	70,589.28	4,247.03	19,062.23	-	252.12	5,436.89	7,097.63	33,643.58	142,711.80	-	6,019.34	148,731.14	104
264	Wetaskiwin	1,163.75	64,299.06	2,002.67	21,457.84	-	351.36	1,587.41	2,647.09	206.17	93,715.35	-	-	93,715.35	264
2472	Drumheller	2,541.28	92,702.96	5,531.39	18,554.86	96.00	-	-	16,385.27	777.00	136,588.76	-	8,729.15	145,317.91	2472
Total		\$170,112.19	\$4,163,513.61	\$311,866.59	\$1,089,309.76	\$ 7,231.98	\$62,031.68	\$145,391.42	\$ 985,942.62	\$155,073.97	\$7,090,473.82	\$ -	\$161,072.02	\$7,251,545.84	
CS 1	Calgary	14,742.35	164,646.23	12,664.48	51,361.86	2,588.49	358.27	12,625.69	21,092.44	7,988.18	288,067.99	-	2,961.15	291,029.14	CS 1
CS 7	Edmonton	17,274.73	286,190.38	4,837.89	86,311.62	4,862.60	7,326.86	47,000.00	75,922.07	2,433.31	532,159.46	24,985.08	-	557,144.54	CS 7
CS 9	Lethbridge	1,130.62	50,530.28	2,561.24	25,750.41	441.84	529.02	26,730.56	13,233.40	460.14	121,367.51	-	-	121,367.51	CS 9
CS15	Sacred Heart	150.92	4,277.21	142.00	1,832.77	-	-	-	2,529.00	16.50	8,948.40	-	796.60	9,745.00	CS 15
CS17	Red Deer	123.31	7,361.39	-	739.39	-	72.00	2,872.40	75.06	101.25	11,344.80	-	-	11,344.80	CS 17
CS21	St. Louis	543.45	25,448.72	2,175.83	4,955.51	68.00	-	-	1,892.53	635.57	35,719.61	-	-	35,719.61	CS 21
Total		\$ 33,965.38	\$ 538,454.21	\$ 22,381.44	\$ 170,951.56	\$ 7,960.93	\$ 8,286.15	\$ 89,228.65	\$ 114,744.50	\$ 11,634.95	\$ 997,607.77	\$24,985.08	\$ 3,757.75	\$1,026,350.60	
GRAND TOTAL		\$204,077.57	\$4,701,967.82	\$334,248.03	\$1,260,261.32	\$15,192.91	\$70,317.83	\$234,620.07	\$1,100,687.12	\$166,708.92	\$8,088,081.59	\$24,985.08	\$164,829.77	\$8,277,896.44	

TABLE NO. 32(a)
TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Revenue - 1950

No.	Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue
35	Thibeault	10,117.50	18,720.00	3,819.00	32,656.50
144	High River	7,338.89	36,000.00	3,040.26	46,379.15
210	Innisfail	6,777.82	32,000.00	1,954.39	40,732.21
235	Olds	8,827.49	43,000.00	4,943.07	56,770.56
628	Blairmore	7,875.00	56,031.31	1,483.60	65,389.91
700	Raymond	21,345.55	78,000.00	3,330.98	102,676.53
1216	Coleman	13,350.75	67,680.00	-	81,030.75
1315	Camrose	16,432.50	89,157.71	3,927.84	109,518.05
1475	Stettler	9,235.39	48,967.00	1,755.75	59,958.14
1659	Hardisty	5,394.94	12,300.00	6,668.90	24,363.84
2092	Brooks	6,337.87	38,126.00	7,864.68	52,328.55
2228	St. Paul	21,620.40	47,024.00	8,156.50	76,800.90
2283	Redcliff	6,049.89	30,342.79	12.00	36,404.68
2292	Beverly	3,881.10	24,748.06	8.55	28,637.71
2357	Grande Prairie	18,176.55	69,318.61	12,908.20	100,403.36
2595	Sylvan Lake	3,843.57	20,000.00	770.00	24,613.57
2665	Bonnyville	17,048.96	29,057.50	1,620.35	47,726.81
2833	McMurray	2,100.00	10,381.10	341.37	12,822.47
2912	Hanna	8,429.00	35,300.00	3,102.81	46,831.81
3048	Three Hills Town	4,760.87	25,640.00	489.00	30,889.87
4679	West Jasper Place	67,765.71	66,784.19	540.00	135,089.90
4843	Waterways	1,520.84	10,568.96	273.42	12,363.22
4972	Devon	-	8,622.18	-	8,622.18
		\$268,230.59	\$897,769.41	\$67,010.67	\$1,233,010.67
<u>TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS</u>					
2	Duclos P.S.	1,155.60	961.20	500.00	2,616.80
16	St. Martin's	5,072.39	8,122.00	1,870.00	15,064.39
18	St. Michael's	4,101.00	5,050.00	2,386.55	11,537.55
23	Theresetta	2,037.79	3,750.00	3,120.59	8,908.38
28	St. Joseph's	5,352.88	12,750.00	3,388.79	21,491.67
30	Guy	6,919.49	10,343.54	780.90	18,043.93
31	Wainwright	5,088.36	5,618.44	221.00	10,927.80
32	St. John's	945.00	7,000.00	1,311.25	9,256.25
35	St. Thomas More	3,189.80	4,656.13	128.97	7,974.90
38	St. Peter's	-	-	237.00	237.00
		\$ 33,862.31	\$ 58,251.31	\$13,945.05	\$ 106,058.67
GRAND TOTAL					
		\$302,092.90	\$956,020.72	\$80,955.72	\$1,339,069.34

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 32(a)
TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Revenue - 1950

Total Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Yr. (if used)	Grand Total	
-	32,656.50	8,650.74	-	41,307.24	35
-	46,379.15	4,733.11	-	51,112.26	144
-	40,732.21	3,637.34	-	44,369.55	210
380.00	57,150.56	4,047.09	-	61,197.65	235
600.00	65,989.91	-	-	65,989.91	628
509.37	103,185.90	14,210.09	-	117,395.99	700
444.70	81,475.45	-	-	81,475.45	1216
60.00	109,578.05	-	-	109,578.05	1315
116.37	60,074.51	-	18.76	60,093.27	1475
-	24,363.84	-	-	24,363.84	1659
-	52,328.55	6,158.41	-	58,486.96	2092
454.18	77,255.08	-	-	77,255.08	2228
77.82	36,482.50	487.47	-	36,969.97	2283
115.00	28,752.71	12,190.11	-	40,942.82	2292
3,431.68	103,835.04	19,957.41	-	123,792.45	2357
-	24,613.57	-	-	24,613.57	2595
1,170.00	48,896.81	2,612.95	-	51,509.76	2665
150.00	12,972.47	-	-	12,972.47	2833
-	46,831.81	1,804.51	-	48,636.32	2912
360.00	31,249.87	-	-	31,249.87	3048
718.07	135,807.97	12,333.17	-	148,141.14	4679
8.80	12,372.02	-	-	12,372.02	4843
139.03	8,761.21	2,986.86	-	11,748.07	4972
\$8,735.02	\$1,241,745.69	\$93,809.26	\$18.76	\$1,335,573.71	
- SEPARATE					
-	2,616.80	-	-	2,616.80	2
-	15,064.39	-	-	15,064.39	16
-	11,537.55	1,010.86	1,537.00	14,085.41	18
1,075.85	9,984.23	3,725.30	-	13,709.53	23
24.34	21,516.01	-	-	21,516.01	28
-	18,043.93	17,033.33	-	35,077.26	30
-	10,927.80	-	-	10,927.80	31
161.35	9,417.60	-	2,433.16	11,850.76	32
174.20	8,149.10	-	-	8,149.10	35
-	237.00	2,515.54	-	2,752.54	38
\$ 1,435.74	\$ 107,494.41	\$ 24,285.03	\$3,970.16	\$ 135,749.60	
\$10,170.76	\$1,349,240.10	\$118,094.29	\$3,988.92	\$1,471,323.31	

TABLE NO. 32(b)
TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Expenditures - 1950

No.	Name	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Rev.	Debt Charges	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Deficit from Previous Yr.	Surplus for Year	Grand Total	
35	Thibeault	549.20	20,760.00	608.18	6,859.40	-	-	7,277.37	4,271.48	981.61	41,307.24	-	-	41,307.24	35
144	High River	620.12	34,289.63	1,285.07	14,753.16	-	-	-	-	164.28	51,112.26	-	-	51,112.26	144
210	Innisfail	438.33	30,984.53	805.63	10,104.38	-	-	-	1,697.97	338.71	44,369.55	-	-	44,369.55	210
235	Olds	586.03	44,660.17	2,133.12	8,256.02	-	645.65	356.54	4,287.86	272.26	61,197.65	-	-	61,197.65	235
628	Blairmore	1,852.28	39,046.25	1,871.34	8,610.15	99.00	527.21	5,903.20	-	282.13	58,191.56	-	7,798.35	65,989.91	628
700	Raymond	1,137.02	67,089.93	5,074.94	18,542.50	5,116.98	538.93	19,478.20	86.47	331.02	117,395.99	-	-	117,395.99	700
1216	Coleman	1,974.00	55,338.82	1,315.16	16,599.47	905.00	-	978.70	-	485.34	77,596.49	-	3,878.96	81,475.45	1216
1315	Camrose	1,568.41	68,829.43	5,177.59	17,669.62	-	916.41	3,872.88	11,032.45	348.43	109,415.22	-	162.83	109,578.05	1315
1475	Stettler	845.55	41,102.69	1,792.79	11,178.34	-	314.75	-	552.80	288.90	56,075.82	-	4,017.45	60,093.27	1475
1659	Hardisty	477.54	15,759.17	620.06	6,150.26	-	-	375.00	4.91	124.98	23,511.92	-	851.92	24,363.84	1659
2092	Brooks	658.76	36,081.57	1,988.31	9,332.75	1,182.75	-	-	9,163.49	79.33	58,486.96	-	-	58,486.96	2092
2228	St. Paul	823.57	48,814.06	1,816.49	5,342.26	-	-	3,650.17	15,250.44	378.09	76,075.08	-	1,180.00	77,255.08	2228
2283	Redcliff	1,083.85	20,746.47	691.03	5,664.07	2,452.00	-	-	522.18	5,810.37	36,969.97	-	-	36,969.97	2283
2292	Beverly	972.68	18,005.96	828.71	8,953.09	-	24.00	-	1,733.56	10,424.82	40,942.82	-	-	40,942.82	2292
2357	Grande Prairie	1,055.21	57,402.91	2,988.08	18,853.69	-	-	23,601.17	19,891.39	-	123,792.45	-	-	123,792.45	2357
2595	Sylvan Lake	923.05	15,718.36	447.01	5,253.73	-	-	-	226.94	253.43	22,822.52	-	1,791.05	24,613.57	2595
2665	Bonnyville	614.66	36,203.78	1,480.26	7,786.73	498.90	17.00	-	4,753.64	154.79	51,509.76	-	-	51,509.76	2665
2833	McMurray	462.38	9,628.70	373.20	1,853.39	119.00	58.76	-	-	343.66	12,839.09	-	133.38	12,972.47	2833
2912	Hanna	970.25	35,288.56	1,740.83	9,919.77	-	152.00	323.10	24.62	217.19	48,636.32	-	-	48,636.32	2912
3048	Three Hills Town	724.52	19,405.44	1,295.13	7,284.30	-	182.00	1,521.46	2.45	133.54	30,548.84	-	701.03	31,249.87	3048
4679	West Jasper Place	2,419.61	92,609.53	2,873.29	19,603.33	-	308.45	6,309.10	23,231.53	786.30	148,141.14	-	-	148,141.14	4679
4843	Waterways	428.74	6,235.83	429.67	1,342.55	199.40	-	944.78	-	392.70	9,973.67	2,398.35	-	12,372.02	4843
4972	Devon	354.61	5,900.00	809.83	1,713.91	-	22.79	2,917.45	-	29.48	11,748.07	-	-	11,748.07	4972
		\$21,540.37	\$819,901.79	\$38,445.72	\$221,626.87	\$10,573.03	\$3,707.95	\$77,509.12	\$96,734.18	\$22,621.36	\$1,312,660.39	\$2,398.35	\$20,514.97	\$1,335,573.71	
			TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICTS - SEPARATE												
2	Duclos P.S.	165.10	1,800.00	113.72	374.28	-	-	-	-	9.00	2,462.10	-	154.70	2,616.80	2
16	St. Martin's	323.93	7,017.65	601.67	6,396.19	-	120.00	-	-	141.71	14,601.15	-	463.24	15,064.39	16
18	St. Michael's	295.33	8,699.72	110.55	4,607.00	-	28.00	-	-	344.81	14,085.41	-	-	14,085.41	18
23	Theresetta	304.17	7,635.25	-	914.96	-	-	3.81	3,297.90	36.00	12,192.09	1,517.44	-	13,709.53	23
28	St. Joseph's	303.86	14,931.36	1,199.82	3,799.65	-	36.38	204.40	281.00	235.59	20,992.06	-	523.95	21,516.01	28
30	Guy	334.10	11,462.15	978.25	4,139.40	-	-	14,756.56	1,429.44	114.90	33,214.80	1,862.46	-	35,077.26	30
31	Wainwright	118.51	7,359.12	133.43	1,355.10	-	-	-	-	38.42	9,004.58	-	1,923.22	10,927.80	31
32	St. John's	42.00	5,516.95	549.81	1,937.36	-	114.84	3,426.76	.80	262.24	11,850.76	-	-	11,850.76	32
35	St. Thomas More	70.19	4,871.50	781.15	1,491.38	-	-	358.00	5.00	406.00	7,983.22	-	165.88	8,149.10	35
38	St. Peter's	8.95	-	-	-	825.39	18.20	1,000.00	-	900.00	2,752.54	-	-	2,752.54	38
		\$ 1,966.14	\$ 69,293.70	\$ 4,468.40	\$ 25,015.32	\$ 825.39	\$ 317.42	\$19,749.53	\$ 5,014.14	\$ 2,488.67	\$ 129,138.71	\$3,379.90	\$ 3,230.99	\$ 135,749.60	
	GRAND TOTAL	\$23,506.51	\$889,195.49	\$42,914.12	\$246,642.19	\$11,398.42	\$4,025.37	\$97,258.65	\$101,748.32	\$25,110.03	\$1,441,799.10	\$5,778.25	\$23,745.96	\$1,471,323.31	

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TABLE NO. 33(a)
VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

No. Name of School District	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Revenue - 1950		Total Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Yr. (if used)	Grand Total	
				Total Operating Revenue	Total Revenue						
142 Cochran	2,878.50	16,099.86	2,117.00	21,095.36	21,122.36	27.00	21,122.36	-	-	21,122.36	142
302 Cowden	2,257.50	10,200.00	351.00	12,808.50	12,808.50	-	12,808.50	-	-	12,808.50	302
555 Millet	2,257.50	11,292.95	304.00	13,854.45	13,884.45	30.00	13,884.45	455.70	-	14,340.15	555
629 Frank	472.50	3,268.00	28.00	3,768.50	3,768.50	-	3,768.50	627.89	-	4,396.39	629
647 Galt	4,208.00	21,377.00	690.00	26,275.00	27,775.00	1,500.00	27,775.00	2,587.76	-	30,362.76	647
701 Glive	1,766.12	9,000.00	50.00	10,816.12	10,816.12	-	10,816.12	-	-	10,816.12	701
1059 Bow River	1,706.37	27,618.08	22.50	43,116.95	43,116.95	-	43,116.95	-	-	43,116.95	1059
1598 Lavo	1,706.37	7,880.00	481.34	10,067.73	10,067.73	-	10,067.73	120.61	-	10,067.73	1598
1705 Walker	2,257.50	10,500.00	1,398.50	14,156.00	14,156.00	-	14,156.00	6,655.36	-	14,276.61	1705
1742 Trochu Valley	4,122.04	13,200.00	759.25	18,081.29	18,241.20	159.91	18,241.20	747.40	-	24,896.56	1742
2019 Rumsay	1,226.70	4,050.00	337.11	5,613.81	5,687.57	73.55	5,687.57	-	-	6,434.76	2019
2419 Waskatenau	4,095.43	14,463.14	799.00	19,357.57	19,372.57	-	19,372.57	-	-	19,372.57	2419
2661 Craigmyle	3,128.15	5,806.00	896.20	9,832.35	9,832.35	-	9,832.35	-	-	9,832.35	2661
3192 Cereal	1,297.75	3,350.00	150.00	4,797.75	4,907.75	-	4,907.75	793.44	-	5,701.19	3192
3261 Della	2,066.40	9,966.00	863.00	12,895.40	12,895.40	-	12,895.40	-	-	12,895.40	3261
3506 Duchess	2,724.63	7,000.00	556.06	10,680.69	10,680.69	-	10,680.69	124.08	-	16,186.12	3506
3567 Tembley	3,973.50	13,500.00	2,488.55	19,962.05	20,022.05	60.00	20,022.05	-	-	20,022.05	3567
3600 Sexsmith	24,866.88	125,000.00	876.00	150,742.88	151,762.59	1,019.71	151,762.59	11,857.85	-	163,620.44	3600
4039 Turner Valley	19,145.68	34,385.00	65.00	53,575.68	56,944.82	3,369.14	56,944.82	19,944.20	-	76,889.02	4039
4590 Bowness	103,535.25	9360,334.91	43,278.51	9477,148.67	9484,004.95	6,856.28	9484,004.95	443,914.29	-	9527,919.24	4590
Total											
US 20 Pontmain	3,055.84	2,975.00	2,108.13	8,138.97	8,164.54	25.57	8,164.54	1,211.32	-	9,375.86	CS 20
CS 24 St. Aubin	895.70	2,130.30	-	3,026.00	4,487.43	1,461.43	4,487.43	3,074.00	-	7,561.43	CS 24
CS 27 St. Rita's	2,819.28	4,900.00	1,621.35	9,340.63	9,704.08	363.45	9,704.08	-	-	9,704.08	CS 27
CS 30 Ste. Marie	3,337.00	2,559.28	810.29	6,706.57	6,861.57	155.00	6,861.57	-	-	6,861.57	CS 30
Total	10,107.82	12,564.58	4,539.77	27,212.17	29,217.62	2,005.45	29,217.62	4,285.32	-	33,502.94	
GRAND TOTAL	113,643.07	8372,899.49	17,818.28	9504,360.84	9513,222.57	8,861.73	9513,222.57	448,199.61	-	9561,422.18	

TABLE NO. 33(b)

VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Expenditures - 1950

No.	Name of School District	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Rev.	Debt Charges	All other expenditures	Total expenditures	Deficit from Previous yr.	Surplus for year	Grand Total	
142	Cochrane	423.54	15,618.50	327.37	3,248.11	-	-	-	84.93	77.47	19,779.92	-	1,342.44	21,122.36	142
302	Bowden	413.42	8,179.99	480.71	3,250.58	-	60.00	-	-	44.96	12,429.66	-	378.84	12,808.50	302
555	Millet	1,172.76	8,875.67	275.89	3,777.88	-	192.00	-	2.33	43.62	14,340.15	-	-	14,340.15	555
629	Frank	195.20	1,899.66	135.49	1,426.88	-	5.30	259.36	-	474.50	4,396.39	-	-	4,396.39	629
647	Galt	625.12	18,807.50	1,240.44	3,811.36	98.00	237.00	2,599.41	2,851.24	92.69	30,362.76	-	-	30,362.76	647
701	Clive	244.75	6,845.18	118.16	1,369.72	-	-	125.00	7.53	48.20	8,756.54	-	2,059.58	10,816.12	701
1059	Bow River	1,082.72	23,297.67	915.00	8,734.84	-	2.00	-	1,680.35	4,849.58	40,562.16	-	2,554.79	43,116.95	1059
1598	Lavoy	294.69	7,580.20	218.69	912.17	-	22.50	-	888.00	56.20	9,972.45	-	95.28	10,067.73	1598
1705	Walker	218.77	9,845.54	211.76	1,979.60	-	323.91	1,500.00	148.66	48.37	14,276.61	-	-	14,276.61	1705
1742	Trochu Valley	608.68	13,450.09	530.04	6,896.73	-	186.00	3,207.02	-	18.00	24,896.56	-	-	24,896.56	1742
2019	Rumsey	170.00	3,980.11	362.29	1,598.28	-	-	43.50	-	280.58	6,434.76	-	-	6,434.76	2019
2419	Waskatenau	415.07	11,493.94	325.01	2,398.04	-	46.56	-	2,359.87	58.16	17,096.65	-	2,275.92	19,372.57	2419
2661	Craigmyle	402.22	5,953.25	255.50	2,286.93	-	-	-	-	34.26	8,932.16	-	900.19	9,832.35	2661
3192	Cereal	158.51	2,333.36	71.14	1,069.18	1,251.00	-	-	-	818.00	5,701.19	-	-	5,701.19	3192
3261	Delia	500.96	8,340.61	470.25	2,470.28	-	-	-	-	263.43	12,045.53	-	849.87	12,895.40	3261
3506	Duchess	371.69	6,702.38	985.80	2,587.79	3,228.00	18.71	271.25	-	2,020.50	16,186.12	-	-	16,186.12	3506
3567	Wembley	191.84	7,759.78	232.84	1,900.45	-	222.00	-	-	38.50	10,345.41	-	415.80	10,761.21	3567
3600	Sexsmith	253.40	12,890.49	838.64	3,531.56	-	18.00	-	1.50	104.69	17,638.28	-	2,383.77	20,022.05	3600
4039	Turner Valley	4,067.51	116,783.99	4,482.99	23,143.52	1,349.40	811.25	12,408.26	-	573.52	163,620.44	-	-	163,620.44	4039
4590	Bowness	1,088.80	35,832.24	1,464.60	5,613.32	35.00	127.96	14,189.79	533.48	7,933.55	66,818.74	10,070.28	-	76,889.02	4590
Total		\$12,899.65	\$326,468.15	\$13,942.61	\$82,007.22	\$5,961.40	\$2,273.19	\$4,603.59	\$8,557.89	\$17,878.78	\$504,592.48	\$10,070.28	\$13,256.48	\$527,919.24	
CS 20	Pontmain	246.04	5,232.15	86.44	1,020.71	-	-	2,640.52	-	150.00	9,375.86	-	-	9,375.86	CS 20
CS 24	St. Aubin	174.46	2,337.03	54.14	376.54	-	-	4,562.22	47.34	9.70	7,561.43	-	-	7,561.43	CS 24
CS 27	St. Rita's	180.14	5,490.82	258.82	1,986.16	-	-	1,720.76	-	27.96	9,670.66	-	33.42	9,704.08	CS 27
CS 36	Ste. Marie	91.39	2,361.27	198.50	1,179.13	-	21.95	260.51	1,481.97	457.13	6,051.85	-	809.72	6,861.57	CS 36
Total		\$ 692.03	\$ 15,427.27	\$ 597.90	\$ 4,562.54	\$ -	\$ 21.95	\$ 9,184.01	\$ 1,529.31	\$ 644.79	\$ 32,659.80	\$ -	\$ 843.14	\$ 33,502.94	
GRAND TOTAL		\$13,591.68	\$341,895.42	\$14,540.51	\$86,569.76	\$5,961.40	\$2,295.14	\$43,787.60	\$10,087.20	\$18,523.57	\$537,252.28	\$10,070.28	\$14,099.62	\$561,422.18	

TABLE NO. 54(a)
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
REVENUE 1950

No. Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue	Total Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Yr. (if used)	Grand Total
5 New Dayton	\$ 2,067.90	\$ 12,474.86	\$ 704.28	\$ 15,247.04	\$.88	\$ 15,247.92	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,247.92
8 Barons	8,681.25	26,114.89	463.40	35,259.54	92.96	35,352.50	2,014.71	-	37,367.21
12 Alix	7,646.19	9,614.00	791.18	18,051.37	122.20	18,173.57	893.46	-	18,867.03
16 Chinook	8,241.09	6,128.25	1,702.64	16,071.98	75.00	16,146.98	-	3,508.26	19,655.24
21 Gadsby	3,111.04	6,000.00	865.69	9,976.73	-	9,976.73	173.77	-	10,150.50
28 Milk River	5,492.20	36,817.40	-	42,309.60	672.50	42,982.10	-	-	42,982.10
31 Mirror	8,995.10	14,500.00	1,392.00	24,987.10	-	24,987.10	-	-	24,987.10
37 Delburne	11,107.61	19,326.00	79.00	30,512.61	363.01	30,875.62	-	-	30,875.62
38 Louisiana	9,880.26	10,500.00	470.50	20,850.76	641.35	21,492.11	-	-	21,492.11
39 Elmore	6,737.46	10,600.00	246.43	17,583.89	1,955.06	19,538.95	-	-	19,538.95
42 Great Bend	11,809.05	9,900.00	150.59	21,859.64	304.00	22,163.64	-	-	23,560.39
45 Forestburg	-	49,474.00	4,152.00	53,626.00	2,443.64	56,069.64	1,396.75	-	56,069.64
50 Nanton	10,207.07	39,542.17	1,809.25	51,558.49	6.00	51,564.49	397.46	-	51,961.95
51 Parkland	4,263.96	16,000.00	675.56	20,939.52	-	20,939.52	-	-	20,939.52
56 Saskatchewan Lake	1,510.11	5,500.00	256.09	7,266.20	-	7,266.20	495.14	-	7,761.34
57 Donald	6,673.10	11,000.00	727.90	18,401.00	784.50	19,185.50	-	-	19,185.50
62 Calahad	4,921.72	15,438.00	342.79	20,702.51	-	20,702.51	1,853.54	-	22,556.05
66 Donnelly	11,133.18	9,785.60	1,967.82	22,886.60	179.00	23,065.60	-	-	23,065.60
67 Clyde	11,755.20	15,442.00	1,467.80	28,665.00	15.00	28,680.00	1,044.58	-	29,724.58
69 Fahler	14,738.11	23,235.84	1,380.77	39,354.72	2,043.75	41,398.47	10,748.91	2,313.03	54,460.41
Total	\$148,971.60	\$347,493.01	\$19,645.69	\$516,110.30	\$9,698.85	\$525,809.15	\$18,818.32	\$5,821.29	\$550,448.76

TABLE NO. 34(b)
CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Expenditures 1950

No.	Name	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Rev.	Debt Charges	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Deficit from Previous Yr.	Surplus for Year	Grand Total	
5	New Dayton	485.34	6,568.64	466.64	4,886.80	989.25	2.60	-	-	980.04	14,379.31	-	868.61	15,247.92	5
8	Barons	628.58	20,918.15	722.22	4,473.20	6,794.20	-	668.95	2,862.41	299.50	37,367.21	-	-	37,367.21	8
12	Alix	621.22	12,737.45	472.14	2,454.55	1,219.80	61.43	-	1,146.64	153.80	18,867.03	-	-	18,867.03	12
16	Chinook	515.84	10,138.28	408.75	2,936.35	1,319.86	3.00	4,320.09	1.87	11.20	19,655.24	-	-	19,655.24	16
21	Gadsby	184.77	6,380.30	203.75	1,992.96	985.00	30.45	-	.18	373.09	10,150.50	-	-	10,150.50	21
28	Milk River	1,119.42	20,190.24	162.58	4,322.40	5,897.22	-	1,674.96	741.80	105.52	34,214.14	-	8,767.96	42,982.10	28
31	Mirror	632.70	15,682.20	1,391.00	3,089.68	273.00	196.35	2,988.99	1.08	368.84	24,623.84	363.26	-	24,987.10	31
37	Delburne	589.01	14,723.82	571.80	2,926.71	5,045.25	-	1,858.38	2,644.88	76.24	28,436.09	-	2,439.53	30,875.62	37
38	Lousana	520.60	10,058.26	654.99	2,856.42	7,077.17	56.25	-	9.59	-	21,233.28	-	258.83	21,492.11	38
39	Elnora	431.17	9,604.72	523.47	2,403.80	4,351.00	15.00	-	-	25.20	17,354.36	-	2,184.59	19,538.95	39
42	Great Bend	667.25	9,154.55	1,468.68	2,632.74	4,597.25	-	5,009.53	10.39	20.00	23,560.39	-	-	23,560.39	42
45	Forestburg	1,132.32	24,084.93	2,010.57	4,022.05	13,379.59	-	6,452.75	1,018.75	27.00	52,127.96	-	3,941.68	56,069.64	45
50	Nanton	887.97	29,567.29	1,992.39	9,341.03	8,718.24	16.54	1,200.00	1.09	237.40	51,961.95	-	-	51,961.95	50
51	Parkland	421.48	9,420.24	335.79	4,274.15	4,576.89	184.89	582.25	-	341.39	20,137.08	-	802.44	20,939.52	51
56	Saskatoon Lake	175.18	4,480.53	147.49	985.97	1,705.50	43.95	-	1.65	221.07	7,761.34	-	-	7,761.34	56
57	Donalda	339.05	9,349.60	443.47	2,756.61	3,509.25	480.61	-	-	88.09	16,966.68	-	2,218.82	19,185.50	57
62	Galahad	803.92	11,021.86	411.97	3,169.29	6,277.20	50.00	-	803.98	17.83	22,556.05	-	-	22,556.05	62
66	Donnelly	363.69	11,402.86	1,829.87	3,510.74	-	4,569.42	-	1.50	129.03	21,807.11	796.55	461.94	23,065.60	66
67	Clyde	887.78	14,695.92	1,042.74	3,998.76	6,064.44	359.47	2,450.00	-	225.47	29,724.58	-	-	29,724.58	67
69	Falher	882.84	23,625.65	1,379.92	13,581.85	-	1,676.95	11,283.46	1,915.66	114.08	54,460.41	-	-	54,460.41	69
Total		\$12,290.13	\$273,805.49	\$16,640.23	\$80,616.06	\$82,780.11	\$7,746.91	\$38,489.36	\$11,161.47	\$3,814.79	\$527,344.55	\$1,159.81	\$21,944.40	\$550,448.76	

TABLE NO. 35(a)
RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Revenue 1950

No.	Name	Grants	Requisitions	Other Operating Revenue	Total Operating Revenue
102	Banff	9,004.92	60,756.14	2,184.16	71,945.22
168	Canmore	7,395.81	32,500.00	843.25	40,739.06
1063	Laggan	378.00	1,984.30	15.00	2,377.30
1336	Bellevue-Hillcrest	16,961.16	65,000.00	100.00	82,061.16
1699	Ershaw	1,218.00	23,200.00	751.07	25,169.07
3063	Jasper	7,434.51	61,609.91	13.00	69,057.42
3211	Nordeg	3,832.50	22,877.81	244.50	26,954.81
3537	Brule	1,942.42	356.60	-	2,299.02
4152	Seebe	693.30	2,000.00	118.53	2,811.83
4171	Entrance	1,995.21	674.70	-	2,669.91
4233	Waterton Park	472.50	5,807.85	1,643.66	7,924.01
4419	Stockman	1,550.00	225.00	107.25	1,882.25
4440	Tarzan	1,163.20	268.75	85.49	1,517.44
4518	Hinton	3,365.94	2,657.84	25.00	6,048.78
4561	Fort Fitzgerald	1,850.80	1,800.00	-	3,650.80
4620	St. Rosa	-	93.25	-	93.25
4632	Chisholm	715.90	3,376.00	-	4,091.90
4835	Conklin	722.26	250.00	-	972.26
4840	Alexo	1,496.72	934.40	-	2,431.12
4924	Chipewyan *	-	-	-	-
4934	Crerar	919.70	82.80	-	1,002.50
4938	River Valley	1,287.81	175.95	-	1,463.76
4943	Langlois	2,384.37	903.60	990.61	4,278.58
4959	Deep Coulee	1,025.19	203.70	3.66	1,232.55
4964	Philomena	1,565.00	85.00	-	1,650.00
4967	Shouldice Terrace	4,900.00	10,500.00	749.12	16,149.12
4969	Saunders	1,380.00	1,120.95	243.75	2,744.70
4973	Couturier	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00
4976	Ribbon Creek	4,535.00	750.00	-	5,285.00
		\$84,190.22	\$300,194.55	\$8,118.05	\$392,502.82
CS 26	Fort Vermilion	2,910.65	849.12	124.94	3,884.71
CS 29	Clandonald	5,178.61	2,500.00	2,737.64	10,416.25
CS 33	Paradis	564.50	2,600.00	-	3,164.50
CS 34	Ste. Bernadette	7,928.12	1,700.00	1,219.22	10,847.34
CS 37	Rosary	2,563.00	1,737.00	150.08	4,450.08
		\$19,144.88	\$9,386.12	\$4,231.88	\$32,762.88
GRAND TOTAL		\$103,335.10	\$309,580.67	\$12,349.93	\$425,265.70

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 35(a)
RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Revenue 1950

Total Non-Operating Revenue	Total Revenue	Deficit	Surplus from Previous Yr. (if used)	Grand Total	
-	71,945.22	-	-	71,945.22	102
-	40,739.06	-	-	40,739.06	168
-	2,377.30	-	-	2,377.30	1063
6,293.66	88,354.82	6,369.82	-	94,724.64	1336
2,299.90	27,468.97	-	-	27,468.97	1699
19.00	69,076.42	-	-	69,076.42	3063
-	26,954.81	249.99	-	27,204.80	3211
-	2,299.02	-	-	2,299.02	3537
-	2,811.83	28.59	-	2,840.42	4152
-	2,669.91	-	-	2,669.91	4171
51.88	7,975.89	-	-	7,975.89	4233
-	1,882.25	-	-	1,882.25	4419
-	1,517.44	-	-	1,517.44	4440
-	6,048.78	-	-	6,048.78	4518
-	3,650.80	-	160.25	3,811.05	4561
-	93.25	-	330.50	423.75	4620
-	4,091.90	-	-	4,091.90	4632
-	972.26	-	-	972.26	4835
-	2,431.12	198.18	-	2,629.30	4840
-	-	-	-	-	4924
-	1,002.50	-	296.78	1,299.28	4934
-	1,463.76	-	-	1,463.76	4938
-	4,278.58	1,109.00	-	5,387.58	4943
-	1,232.55	-	338.58	1,571.13	4959
-	1,650.00	326.37	-	1,976.37	4964
5.76	16,154.88	-	-	16,154.88	4967
-	2,744.70	-	-	2,744.70	4969
-	4,000.00	-	-	4,000.00	4973
-	5,285.00	122.13	-	5,407.13	4976
\$8,670.20	\$401,173.02	\$8,404.08	\$1,126.11	\$410,703.21	
-	3,884.71	1,106.37	-	4,991.08	CS 26
-	10,416.25	-	-	10,416.25	CS 29
-	3,164.50	-	-	3,164.50	CS 33
8.25	10,855.59	3,099.38	-	13,954.97	CS 34
-	4,450.08	-	-	4,450.08	CS 37
\$8.25	\$32,771.13	\$4,205.75	\$ -	\$36,976.88	
\$8,678.45	\$433,944.15	\$12,609.83	\$1,126.11	\$447,680.09	

TABLE NO. 35(b)
RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICTS

No.	Name	Administration	Teachers' Salaries	Expenditures 1950		Transportation	Other Auxiliary Services	Capital from Current Rev.	Debt Charges	All Other Expenditures	Total Expenditures	Deficit from Previous Yr.	Surplus for Year	Grand Total	
				Other Instruction	Plant Operation and Maintenance										
102	Sanff	3,532.51	39,418.63	3,679.60	16,697.79	477.50	-	-	4,063.73	337.44	68,207.20	-	3,738.02	71,945.22	102
168	Canmore	1,824.97	26,581.41	3,685.09	8,052.82	-	-	-	22.52	152.81	40,319.62	-	419.44	40,739.06	168
1063	Laggan	79.10	1,769.55	69.49	169.40	-	-	-	.63	10.00	2,098.17	-	279.13	2,377.30	1063
1336	Bellevue-Hillcrest	3,195.60	52,656.53	3,953.35	30,587.84	563.30	-	781.00	-	2,987.02	94,724.64	-	-	94,724.64	1336
1699	Exshaw	584.20	6,552.41	2,115.65	6,170.09	1,487.67	167.00	2,022.03	2,368.02	1,164.38	22,631.45	969.65	3,867.87	27,468.97	1699
3063	Jasper	2,657.71	30,234.55	5,231.46	8,781.14	-	232.00	125.00	1,887.81	-	49,149.67	-	19,926.75	69,076.42	3063
3211	Nordegg	369.17	17,945.28	340.00	8,377.38	-	-	-	.68	172.29	27,204.80	-	-	27,204.80	3211
3537	Brule	35.04	405.06	4.00	39.95	-	-	-	-	2.02	486.07	-	1,812.95	2,299.02	3537
4152	Seebe	154.10	1,807.47	181.90	588.91	-	-	-	-	108.04	2,840.42	-	-	2,840.42	4152
4171	Entrance	91.40	2,121.62	124.10	204.80	-	43.00	-	.12	-	2,585.04	-	84.87	2,669.91	4171
4233	Waterton Park	410.33	2,921.99	266.30	3,954.48	-	-	-	16.99	355.44	7,925.53	-	50.36	7,975.89	4233
4419	Stockman	-	645.00	34.00	7.34	-	-	-	-	-	686.34	-	1,195.91	1,882.25	4419
4440	Tarzan	26.40	1,137.76	68.00	38.60	-	-	-	-	-	1,270.76	-	246.68	1,517.44	4440
4518	Hinton	131.20	4,077.82	135.74	1,185.57	-	102.00	-	5.25	19.26	5,656.84	-	391.94	6,048.78	4518
4561	Fort Fitzgerald	106.30	-	-	26.00	3,650.15	-	-	3.60	25.00	3,811.05	-	-	3,811.05	4561
4620	St. Rosa	17.95	250.00	22.00	45.00	-	-	17.45	-	88.80	423.75	-	-	423.75	4620
4632	Chisholm	107.74	2,604.97	70.58	329.17	-	-	-	-	9.56	3,139.47	952.43	-	4,091.90	4632
4835	Conklin	10.15	760.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.71	774.56	-	197.70	972.26	4835
4840	Alexo	34.85	2,010.00	78.37	496.40	-	-	-	-	9.68	2,629.30	-	-	2,629.30	4840
4924	Chipewyan *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4924
4934	Crerar	6.00	1,233.57	52.64	.90	-	-	-	.86	6.17	1,299.28	-	-	1,299.28	4934
4938	River Valley	56.60	580.25	106.75	454.15	-	-	-	36.81	-	1,198.61	-	265.15	1,463.76	4938
4943	Langlois	39.16	4,766.06	104.55	380.00	-	25.00	-	-	36.00	5,387.58	-	-	5,387.58	4943
4959	Deep Coulee	-	1,256.08	167.79	140.35	-	-	5.09	-	1.82	1,571.13	-	-	1,571.13	4959
4964	Philomena	4.75	1,004.62	92.70	36.31	-	-	835.99	2.00	-	1,976.37	-	-	1,976.37	4964
4967	Shouldice Terrace	1,745.84	8,197.64	1,742.17	2,530.44	-	-	12.05	68.75	705.00	15,001.89	-	1,152.99	16,154.88	4967
4969	Saunders	245.63	1,531.10	48.33	514.75	24.10	-	-	-	7.12	2,371.03	-	373.67	2,744.70	4969
4973	Couturier	-	185.00	-	81.75	-	-	3,202.54	-	.69	3,469.98	-	530.02	4,000.00	4973
4976	Ribbon Creek	-	486.00	273.18	238.92	-	7.65	4,398.95	-	2.43	5,407.13	-	-	5,407.13	4976
		\$15,466.70	\$213,141.07	\$22,647.74	\$90,130.25	\$6,202.72	\$576.65	\$11,400.10	\$8,477.77	\$6,204.68	\$374,247.68	\$1,922.08	\$34,533.45	\$410,703.21	
CS 26	Fort Vermilion	96.32	2,917.45	992.10	985.21	-	-	-	-	-	4,991.08	-	-	4,991.08	CS 26
CS 29	Clandonald	169.87	6,900.00	1,128.24	1,664.93	-	-	-	-	49.54	9,912.58	-	503.67	10,416.25	CS 29
CS 33	Paradis	35.00	1,610.50	-	459.47	-	-	-	472.00	429.10	3,006.07	-	158.43	3,164.50	CS 33
CS 34	Ste. Bernadette	99.92	4,355.76	517.20	836.47	-	-	4,342.79	3,766.93	35.90	13,954.97	-	-	13,954.97	CS 34
CS 37	Rosary	131.43	1,962.28	-	540.95	-	-	-	-	558.00	3,192.66	-	1,257.42	4,450.08	CS 37
		\$532.54	\$17,745.99	\$2,637.54	\$4,487.03	\$ -	\$ -	\$4,342.79	\$4,238.93	\$1,072.54	\$35,057.36	\$ -	\$1,919.52	\$36,976.88	
GRAND TOTAL		\$15,999.24	\$230,887.06	\$25,285.28	\$94,617.28	\$6,202.72	\$576.65	\$15,742.89	\$12,716.70	\$7,277.22	\$409,305.04	\$1,922.08	\$36,452.97	\$447,680.09	

* All records destroyed by fire.

TABLE No. 36
PER PUPIL COSTS OF OPERATION 1940-41, 1949-50 AND 1950-51

	1940-41	1949-50	1950-51
All Schools			
Per year (enrolment)	62.98	157.05	165.08
Per year (average attendance)	76.03	180.00	192.60
Per day attendance	.383	.917	.996
School Divisions (including many Town, Village and Consolidated Districts)			
Per year (enrolment)	54.91	174.93	184.71
Per year (average attendance)	67.94	202.51	216.86
Per day attendance	.347	1.035	1.124
School Districts Not in Divisions			
City Schools—			
Per year (enrolment)	86.52	144.07	153.26
Per year (average attendance)	99.74	162.82	175.36
Per day attendance	.505	.822	.899
Town and Village Public Schools			
Per year (enrolment)	56.87	106.51	125.01
Per year (average attendance)	66.77	120.35	141.49
Per day attendance	.341	.610	.729
Consolidated Schools			
Per year (enrolment)	80.91	177.20	191.09
Per year (average attendance)	97.46	198.25	217.51
Per day attendance	.493	1.015	1.141
R.C. Separate Schools			
Per year (enrolment)	58.24	103.40	113.92
Per year (average attendance)	68.66	116.75	128.67
Per day attendance	.356	.603	.671

TABLE No. 37
AVERAGE SALARY RATE OF TEACHERS 1949-50 AND 1950-51

	Number of Teachers 1949-50	Average Salary Rate 1949-50	Number of Teachers 1950-51	Average Salary Rate 1950-51
All Schools	6039	2,410.00	6788	2,534.80
Divisions	3711	2,291.00	4229	2,343.08
City and Town Schools	1629	2,785.00	1834	3,075.87
Village Schools	175	2,352.00	147	2,439.18
Consolidated Schools	107	2,444.00	103	2,595.97
R.C. Separate Schools	326	1,896.00	354	2,054.26

TABLE No. 38
TEACHERS' SALARIES—1950-1951 IN ALL SCHOOLS

	Number of Teachers	Salaries Paid		
		Highest	Lowest	Average
Academic, High School and Professional.....Male	661	8,920.00	1,850.00	3,458.32
Female	306	5,015.00	1,075.00	3,082.81
First Class, Junior High and Standard S.....Male	776	6,215.00	1,250.00	3,368.30
Female	1137	5,015.00	1,000.00	2,640.57
Elementary and Intermediate, Second Class, Standard E and Temporary License	703	4,590.00	1,500.00	2,282.68
Male	2892	3,680.00	1,000.00	2,127.58
Female				
Letter of Authority	76	3,600.00	1,300.00	2,006.84
Male	327	3,200.00	1,000.00	1,951.89
Female				
	8788	8,920.00	1,000.00	2,534.30

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